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BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

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IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXI.

D -32

1810

I love a garden and a greenhouse; where,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
May bloom exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle and the snows descend;
The spiry myrtle with unwith'ring leaf
Shines there and flourishes. COWPER.

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M DCCC X.

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LILIUM TIGRINUM. TYGER-SPOTTED CHINESE LILY.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 798.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *tigrinum*; caule goſſipino-lanato; foliis omnibus caulinis, ſparſis, confertiuſculis, anguſte lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, nudis, lineatis, ſeſſilibus, gradatim brevioribus, axilla bulbiferis; floribus 1-multis, thyrſiformi-paniculatis, pedicellis erecto-divergentibus, foliolo ovato bracteatis; corolla nutante, hexapetalo-partita, ex deorſum turbinatim coarctata revolutim divaricata; laciniis lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, canaliculo longitudinali marginibus deorſum elevatioribus atque in cuniculum melliferum pubeſcentem cucullatim convergentibus exaratis, diſco baſin verſus carunculis compreſſo-acuminatis capitellatis inæqualiter ſcabratis; intimis ſubduplo latioribus, utrinque deorſum villoſo-ciliatis; extimis bullula carnoſa extrorſum præfixis; ſtaminibus corolla ſub 4ta parte brevioribus, faſciculato-divergentibus; germine quam ſtylus triplo breviori; ſtylo filamentis iſometro; ſtigmate parum incraſſato puberulo apice rotundato. *G.*

LILIUM *ſpecioſum. Bot. Repoſ.* 586. nec aliorum.

KENTAN. vulgo Oni Juri, i. e. Lilium diaboli; aliis Jammi Juri, i. e. Lilium montanum ſive ſylveſtre. Martagon caule cubitali pingui; gemmis in ſinu foliorum piſi magnitudinis; flore ſpecioſo palmaris expanſionis; maculis tuberculiſque ex minio puniceis, ovatis, atro-purpureis, ſericeis, denſe guttato; radice bulboſa ob copiam oleracea. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. Faſc. v.* 871. *ejuſd. MSS. fig.* 138.

LILIUM *pomponium.* β. Cuan tan hoā. *Loureir. Flor. Cochin.* 207.

A ſplendid ſpecies which has not yet found a place in any general ſyſtem of vegetables. We have borrowed the name intended

intended for it in the approaching edition of *Hortus Kewenſis*. Stem from two to five feet high; flowers 1—14, large, of a bright red-lead colour with black-crimſon ſomewhat raiſed ſpots. Hardy enough to thrive in the open ground, and will ſoon become common, being rapidly propagated by the bulbs produced in the axils of the leaves, as well as by thoſe that ſurround the mother-bulb. Blooms freely about July and Auguſt. Native of China and Japan. Introduced into Kew Gardens from the former country, by Mr. W. KER, in 1804. KÆMPFER ſays, that the bulbs are eaten by the Japaneſe. LOUREIRO mentions its being cultivated at Canton, and makes it a variety of *pomponium*.

KÆMPFER's deſcription alone might have ſatisfied us that this was the plant he had in view; but upon referring to his manuſcript in the Britiſh Muſeum, we found an excellent drawing done with a pen and ink by himſelf, accompanying the deſcription. WILLDENOW has erroneouſly added this ſynonym to THUNBERG's *lancifolium*.

Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Sloane-Square. *G.*

MORÆA EDULIS (γ). YELLOW ESCULENT-ROOTED MORÆA.

Claſs, Order, and Generic Character.—*Vid. No.* 1033.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *edulis.* Vid. ſupra No. 613.
M. *edulis. nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 2. 241. *et ad Num.* 1103. *Bot. Mag. pag. alt. Spec. Enum.*
M. *vegeta. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 224. nec Linnæi aut Milleri.
M. *odora. Parad. Lond. t.* 10.
M. *fugax. Jacq. Hort. Vindob.* 3. *t.* 20. *p.* 14.
IRIS *edulis. Linn. Suppl.* 93. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 38. *Bot. Rep. Recenſ. p.* 7. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.
I. *longifolia. Schneev. et Geuns. Ic. Pict.* 20. *Uſteri Ann. Bot. St.* 6. 105. *Bot. Rep. t.* 45. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 149. *n.* 52.
IRIS capenſis. *Burm. Prod. Fl. capenſ.* 2.
IRIS imberbis, &c. *Van Hazen Cat. Arb. et Pl. p.* 67. *cum tab.* (a nobis ad Num. 613 in ſynonymia perperam excluſa.)
VIEUSSEUXIA *fugax. De la Roche Diſſ.* 33. *n.* 3. *Decand. in Ann. du Muſ. v.* 2. *p.* 139.
(α) corolla lilacina. *Supra No.* 613.
(β) eadem albeſcente. *Parad. Lond. l. c.*
(γ) eadem luteſcente. *Supra No.* 1238. *et Ic. Plant. Capenſ. Cod. Bankſ. abſque titulo.*
(δ) eadem cæruleſcente. *Schneev. et Geuns. l. c.*

We refer back to No. 613, for an account of the ſpecies. The drawing of the preſent variety was made from a plant ſent laſt ſummer from the Cape of Good Hope, by DAVID PONTARDENT, Eſq. for Mr. VERE's collection at Kenſington. *G.*

Ja Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Novr 1 1809. F. Sansom Junr Sc.

Syd.t Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1. 1809. F. Sansom Jun.r Sculp.t

HÆMANTHUS ALBIFLOS. WHITE-FLOWERED HÆMANTHUS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1075.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *albiflos; (foliatione floreſcentiæ contemporali;)* foliis paucis, oblongo-loratis, glabris, margine villoſo-ciliatis; ſcapo tereti-compreſſo; villoſo-hirſuto, aſſurgenter-reclinato; ſpatha inequivalvi, umbellæ ſubiſometra, albido-membranacea, venis viridibus reticulata, glabra, ciliata; corolla infundibuliformi, anguſta; limbi laciniis linearibus, convergentibus, tubo triplo longioribus; filamentis corolla ſubtertia longioribus; antheris ovato-rotundis; ſtigmate leviſſime trifido, patulo. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *albiflos. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb. v.* 1. 31. *t.* 59. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 27.

Leaves about four, 1—2 inches broad, 4—6 long, ſomewhat ſhorter than *ſcape*, of a deep green colour; *flowers* white with very ſhort *pedicles*; *anthers* deep tawny yellow, incumbent; *ſtyle* rather thicker and higher than *ſtamens*, upright; *berry* about the ſize of a pea, roundiſh, trilocular, of a bright ſhining red-lead colour; *loculaments* one-ſeeded.

Introduced into this country from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammerſmith, in whoſe greenhouſe it bloomed laſt Auguſt. We did not perceive that it had any ſcent. *G.*

STAPELIA PULVINATA. CUSHIONED STAPELIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Nectar. duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *pulvinata*; ramis reclinatis, corollis quinquefidis: laciniis ſubrotundis rugoſis acuminatis ciliatis, fundo elevato denſiſſime piloſo.

STAPELIA *pulvinata*. *Maſſon Stap. p.* 13. *t.* 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1279. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 7.

This ſpecies is one of the moſt ſplendid in the genus, but the colours are not uſually ſo bright as in the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, ſome years ago, at Mr. WOODFORD'S late garden at Vauxhall.

It was introduced by Mr. MASSON from the Cape, where it grows among buſhes, about Camies-Burg, and is called by the Dutch inhabitants the Arabiſche Roſe; the ſenſe of ſmelling alone is however fully ſufficient to expel every idea of affinity with that fragrant genus.

Wd Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1 1809. E. Scriven Junr. Sculp.

LIPARIA SPHÆRICA. RUSCUS-LEAVED LIPARIA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus: lacinia infima elongata. *Corollæ* alæ inferius bilobæ. *Staminis* majoris dentes tres breviores. *Legumen* ovatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIPARIA *sphærica*; floribus capitatis, foliis lanceolatis nervosis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1224. *Mant.* 268. *Reich.* 3. 479. *Thunb. Prod.* 124. *Bot. Repos.* 568.
GENISTA africana, Ruſci foliis longioribus, floribus luteis in globum congeſtis. *Raj. Dend.* 107. *n.* 65.

It was from this ſpecies that LINNÆUS conſtructed the genus LIPARIA as diſtinct from BORBONIA, to which it is very nearly allied. It does not indeed appear to us that the two genera are as yet very well diſtinguiſhed; at leaſt the ſpecies have been hitherto ſo arranged, that many of the Borbonias have much greater affinity with ſome that rank under Liparia, than they have with their preſent companions. Some, perhaps, do not properly belong to either genus. LAMARCK unites both; but LIPARIA *ſphærica* is very remarkable for its large bractes, its petal-like calyx, and ſingular convolution of the alæ round the carina and one another. Not one of the deſcribed ſpecies, that we have ſeen, has the ſame characters, although amongſt dried ſpecimens we have met with two others, in every reſpect cloſely allied. Perhaps theſe may hereafter be found to be in the collection at Fonthill, as we are informed in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, that Mr. MILNE, the gardener, ſuppoſes he has two other new ſpecies of the ſame genus, which have not yet bloſſomed.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe, and the ſame treatment as the Sophoras and Crotalarias from the ſame country. Flowers in July.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of the late Right Hon. CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington. Introduced, according to DONN, in his Hortus Cantabrigenſis in the year 1783.

EUGENIA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED EUGENIA.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, ſuperus. *Petala* 4. *Bacca* 1-locularis, 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUGENIA *fragrans*; pedunculis axillaribus trichotomis ſimplicibuſque, floribus in dichotomiis ſeſſilibus, foliis ovatis convexiuſculis ſubcoriaceis punctatis glabris, caule arboreo.

EUGENIA *fragrans*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 964.

EUGENIA *montana*; foliis ovatis acutis, floribus terminalibus, fructu parvo albo, punctis rubris notato. *Aubl. Guian.* 1. *p.* 495. *t.* 195.

MYRTUS *fragrans*; pedunculis axillaribus trichotomis ſimplicibuſque, foliis ovatis convexiuſculis ſubcoriaceis punctatis glabris, caule arboreo. *Swartz Prod.* 79. *Fl. Ind. Occid.* 1. *p.* 914. *Vahl Symb.* 2. *p.* 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 34.

EUGENIA and MYRTUS are not eaſily diſtinguiſhed, and their diviſion into two genera is perhaps altogether arbitrary; both the number of petals and of cells in the fruit being far from conſtant. Our plant has however, for the moſt part, a four-cleft calyx and only four petals, and according to AUBLET, whoſe EUGENIA *montana* is certainly the ſame ſpecies with the one here figured, though quoted as a doubtful ſynonym by WILLDENOW, the berries are one-celled and ſingle-ſeeded. EUGENIA *paniculata* of JACQUIN, given as another dubious ſynonym in WILLDENOW, we conclude does not belong to our plant, as the flowers are all on longiſh pedicles.

Native of the mountains of the ſouth of Jamaica, and of Mount Serpent in Guiana. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton.

Is uſually kept in the bark ſtove, but being an inhabitant of the mountains, will probably be found not to require a high temperature.

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Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1 1800.

NYMPHÆA KALMIANA. CANADIAN WATER-LILY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. Polypetala. *Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis, loculis polyſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

NYMPHÆA *kalmiana*; foliis cordato-ovatis integerrimis ſubtus venis exaratis, calyce petaloideo pentaphyllo orbiculato petalis pluries majore, ſtigmate 8—12-radiato.

NYMPHÆA *lutea*. β. kalmiana. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 311.

This inhabitant of Canada in North-America, is almoſt a counterpart in miniature of the European common Yellow Water Lily, and has the ſame habits. The flower, as in the reſt of the ſpecies, ſtands high out of the water, but when the efflorescence is over, the peduncle retires under the water, where the ſeed is perfected and ſcattered in the mud.

MICHAUX, although he could not find any diſtinguiſhing characters, could not perſuade himſelf but that it was a different ſpecies from NYMPHÆA *lutea*. The only remarkable difference that we can detect is that the leaves have fewer veins, and that theſe are not raiſed from the under ſurface, as in *lutea*, but really grooved, and are a little raiſed on the upper ſurface: the lobes are rather more divaricate and obtuſe. We have not obſerved the petals to exceed ten; and the rays of the ſtigma, which are white, and united by a fleſh-coloured membrane, are more uſually eight, ſometimes as many as twelve. In NYMPHÆA *lutea* the ſtigma is yellow, and has uſually about ſixteen rays; and the number of the petals is ſeldom leſs.

Our drawing was ſketched from a ſpecimen communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES & SONS, in July 1808, and finiſhed laſt ſummer, at Mr. VERE'S, Kenſington-Gore, whoſe intelligent gardener, Mr. ANDERSON, pointed out to us, that NYMPHÆA *kalmiana* and *lutea*, beſides the leaves which float upon the water, bear others which never appear above its ſurface; theſe are tenderer, more undulated, and ſhorter, with lobes very much divaricated, and hence approaching to kidney-ſhaped. Being a native of Canada, it muſt be perfectly hardy, but when grown in a ciſtern ſhould be protected from ſevere froſt.

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TRICHONEMA PUDICUM. BLUSH TRICHONEMA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1225.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *pudicum ; (adhuc modò floridum caule toto e terra egreſſo ;)* foliis lanceolato-linearibus, utrinque tricoſtato-biſulcis, ſummis duobus involucrato-oppoſitis, altero majori deorſum ventricoſo-vaginante, quam pedunculi dichotomo-gemini longiori, altero breviſſimo convoluto-bracteæformi, *(nunc paulo infra dichotomiam ponitur pedunculus alius ſimilis ſimilibus ſtipatus foliis ;)* ſpatha corolla 2—3-plo breviori ; corolla ex inferne ſubcampanulato-convergente recurvatim patente ; laciniis obovato-lanceolatis, ſubæqualibus ; tubo fere obſoleto ; filamentis antheras ſubæquantibus, juxta ſupra baſin denſiori villorum flocculo barbatis ; ſtigmatum lacinulis fimbriatulis, revolutim divaricantibus, antheras parum excedentibus. *G.*

TRICHONEMA *pudicum. Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 223. *Supra No.* 1225. *pag. alt. in ſpec. enum.*

IXIA *pudica. Soland. Herb. Bankſ.*

Contrary to the more general habit of the genus, the entire ſtem in this ſpecies is protruded from the ground, while the plant is as yet only in a flowering ſtate ; in moſt others, the ſtem-like peduncles alone appear during that period ; the real ſtem, as in CROCUS, emerging gradually while the fruit ripens. *Leaves* 3—4 ; *flowers* 2—3, ſcentleſs ; *ſtem* 3—4 inches high. Not recorded in any general ſyſtem of vegetables ; and moſt probably now firſt known in our European gardens. Brought from the Cape of Good Hope by Miſs SYMONDS, ſiſter to the late Lady GWYLLIM, and given by her to Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, in whoſe greenhouſe at Brompton it flowered laſt Auguſt. *G.*

Published by Curtis & Co. Crescent December 1 1804

EUSTREPHUS LATIFOLIUS. BROADEST-LEAVED EUSTREPHUS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianth. sexpartitum, patens foliolis interioribus fimbriatis, deciduum. *Stamina* 6, hypogyna. *Filam.* breviſſima, plana, nunc coalita. *Anth.* erectæ. *Ovarium* loculis polyſpermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capſ.* baccata, trilocul. trivalv. valvis medio ſeptiferis. *Sem.* plura umbilico ſtrophiolato. *Embryo* eccentricus. *Radicula* centrifuga. *Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holland. inedit.*

OBS. *Suffrutices facie* MEDEOLÆ aſparagoidis, *volubiles.* Folia *nervoſa.* Pedicelli *axillares et terminales aggregati, medio articulati.* Flores *dilute purpuraſcentes.* Bacca *ſubgloboſa, flava.* Semina *majuſcula, atra. Affinitate proximum genus* LUZURIAGÆ. *Flor. Peruv.* 3. *p.* 65. *t.* 298. *Brown loc. cit.*

Specific Character.

EUSTREPHUS *latifolius*; foliis ovatis elliptico-lanceolatiſve; pedicellis aggregatis; filamentis baſi connatis; antheris defloratis apice tortilibus. *Brown loc. cit.*

A genus inſtituted by the very able Botaniſt above cited, from whoſe, as yet unpubliſhed, work the above characters have been, by his kind permiſſion, extracted. It is a twining greenhouſe ſhrub, lately introduced from Botany-Bay; varies with leaves two or three times broader than thoſe ſhewn in the preſent figure.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this ſummer at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's nurſery, Old-Brompton. Has been miſtaken by the gardeners for MEDEOLA *anguſtifolia.* G.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.e Geo. Crescent Deal 1800.

LAPEYROUSIA FISSIFOLIA. LEAFY-SPIKED LAPEYROUSIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis valvis conduplicato-oppositis; raro convoluto-univalvis. *Cor.* supera, tubato-hypocrateriformis, erecta; tubus gracilis, triqueter, in faucem angustam dilatescens; limbus sexpartitus, subæqualis, tubo brevior, nunc regularis erectus, nunc irregularis nutans. *Stam.* tubi ori adnata, limbo subisometra, modo trifariam divergentia, modo collateraliter contigua atque subascendenter porrecta. *Anth.* erectæ, a dorso supra basin appensæ. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stigm.* 3, linearia, bipartita, recurvato-divergentia. *Caps.* triloc., trivalv., membranacea, trilobo- vel trialato-trigona dissepimentis breviss imis. *Sem.* biserialia, plurima, subglobosa vel contactu angulosa. G.

OBS. *Loc. nat. Caput Bonæ Spei.* Bulbo-tuber *nucleo castaneo-carnoso omni anno renovando putaminibus campanulatis vestito;* herba *annua;* folia *ensiformia, collaterali-disticha, crassiuscula, nervoso-striata, vaginantia;* caulis *ex foliorum vel spatharum decursu alato-anceps, nunc simplex tenerior, nunc ramosissimus durior facie suffruticulosa;* spatha *vel herbacea vel sphacelato-membranacea;* flores *modo caulini axillares in spicam numerosam foliosam protracti; modo ramei in spiculas plurimas aphyllas pauciforas paniculatim fastigiantes digesti; raro in fasciculum iridioideum bracteis singularibus convolutis interstinctum contracti. Genus hinc* ANOMATHECÆ *inde* WITSENIÆ *affine.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPEYROUSIA *fissifolia;* foliis numerosis, coriaceo-crassis, profunde lineatis; superioribus brevioribus, subimbricatim approximatis, ab interna ad externam ferme marginem diffissis, complicato-ovatis, carinatis, intus glabris, extus striatis; caule simplici; spica foliosa; spathis axillaribus foliolo involucrante duplo brevioribus; corolla gracillime tubata; tubo triquetro-filiformi, laciniis 3—4-plo longiori; fauce brevi, incurvula; limbo nutante irregulari; laciniis subspatulato-ovatis, rotato-reflexis, summa latiori prostante; staminibus collaterali-contiguis, subascendentibus;

subascendentibus; capsula molendinacea. G.——*In vegetioribus præsertim spontaneis foliorum margo subdenticulato-crispa vel et subciliata. In tabula sistitur bulbo-tuber putamine exteriori campanulato orbatum.*

LAPEYROUSIA *fissifolia. Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 238.
GLADIOLUS *fissifolius. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 268. *Coll.* 4. 164. *Willd. Suppl.* 1. 216. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 107. *n.* 61.

Our figure does not shew the outer campanulate shell of the Bulb-tuber; it had been taken off previous to planting. *Stem* 4—6 inches high; lower *leaves* 1—3 inches long, upper ones shorter, enveloping the spathes, splitting open and diverging from the inner to near the outer edge they lose their ensiform appearance; *spathe* very short, sphacelate, about the length of the *germen*; *corolla* varying from pale purple to white, about an inch and half long, fragrant, brittle. Both varieties were introduced this year from the Cape of Good Hope, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammersmith, in whose greenhouse they flowered in September. *G.*

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

corymbosa. *supra tab.* 595. IXIA. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 56. *n.* 16.
fastigiata. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. 337, *a nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 238, *minus recte pro distincta specie recensita.*
falcata. *nob. in Ann. Bot. l. c. Herb. Banks.* GLADIOLUS. *Thunb. Diss.* 4. *tab.* 1. *f.* 3. *Vahl. l. c.* 97. *n.* 40.
fasciculata. *nob. Ann. Bot. l. c.* IXIA heterophylla. *Vahl. l. c.* 57. GALAXIA plicata. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 291.
fissifolia. *supra tab.* 1246.
anceps. *nob. Ann. Bot. l. c.* GLADIOLUS. *Vahl. l. c.* 108. *n.* 64.
denticulatus. *Lam. ill.* 1. 118. IXIA Fabricii. *De la Roche Diss. n.* 5. LAPEYROUSIA compressa. *Pourret. Act. Tolos.* 3. 79. *tab.* 6.
filenoides *nob. Ann. Bot. l. c.* GLADIOLUS. *Vahl. l. c.* 107. *n.* 60. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 270.
bracteata. *nob.* GLADIOLUS. *Vahl. l. c.* 107. *n.* 62. *Thunb. Prod.* 186. *Act. Soc. b. n. Hafn. v.* 6. *cum. fig.* } *Anne à* fissifolia *atque* ancipiti *diversæ?*
Fabricii. *nob.* GLADIOLUS. *Vahl. l. c.* 108. *n.* 63. *Thunb. l. c.* }

Pub.d by T. Curtis. St.r Geo: Crescent Dec.r 1 1809.

MORÆA PAVONIA. ORANGE-COLOURED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra Nis. 1033 *et* 1103.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *pavonia; (imberbis; stigmata compendiato-petaliformia;)* foliis anguste convoluto-loratis, cuspidatis, extrorsum striato-villosis, imo longiori; scapo simplici; involucro herbaceo, solitario, subbifloro; corolla inæqualissima; laciniarum exteriorum unguibus lato-turbinatim convergentibus, laminis ovato-orbiculatis, explanato-patentibus; laciniis interioribus pluries angustioribus, lineari-lanceolatis, erecto-patulis; stigmatibus cuneato-oblongis, bifidis lacinulis minimis, stylo longioribus, stamina vix æquantibus, contractius turbinatim conniventibus. *G.*

MORÆA *pavonia. Nobis in Ann. Bot. v.* 1. 240. *Supra No.* 1103. *in Spec. Synth.*

IRIS *pavonia. Linn. Suppl.* 98. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 35. *tab.* 1. *f.* 3. *Prod.* 12. *Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 8. *Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 6. *tab.* 10. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 364. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 238.

VIEUSSEUXIA *pavonia. Decand. in Ann. du Mus.* 2. 139.

In No. 571 of the present work, we have mentioned the pronenes in some of the flowers of certain species of this genus to luxuriate or become in some measure double; that this was frequently evinced by the production of various sized petal-like laminæ within and at the base of the claws of the segments

segments of the corolla. These processes in the present species have been raised by THUNBERG to the dignity of *Nectaries*; but since, in other nearly allied ones, we have frequently found them in one corolla, while in others on the same stem none were to be found; and since the same root produced in other years flowers, all of which were destitute of them; and since JACQUIN assures us, that there were no traces of them in his specimens of this same species, we adhere to our former opinion of their nature; holding them to be mere accidental excrescences, and not essential organs with THUNBERG. They vary in size and form even in the same flower. We lost the opportunity of examining the present specimen, and have trusted to the figures of our draughtsman and others above cited for our specific distinctions. Differs from *tricuspis*, No. 168 (which by Mr. CURTIS was, and by most gardeners still is, mistaken for it) in the form and dimensions of the stigmas, in having the inner segments of the corolla entire and lanceolate, as well as by its pubescent leaves and stem. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Our drawing was made this summer from a plant that flowered in the greenhouse of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammersmith. *G.*

CENTAUREA MACROCEPHALA. LARGE-HEADED YELLOW CENTAURY.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. fetoſum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *macrocephala;* calycibus globoſis ſolitariis: ſquamis ſcarioſis orbiculatis lacero-ciliatis, foliis lanceolatis ſubintegerrimis ſuperne ſcaberrimis.

CENTAUREA *macrocephala;* calycibus ſcarioſis, ſquamis ſubrotundo-ovatis ciliatis, foliis oblongo lanceolatis indiviſis ſcaberrimis acutis ſerratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2298.

CENTAUREA *macrocephala. Com. Muſſin Puſhkin.*

DESC. *Stem* erect, ſimple, ſomewhat hiſpid, thickly clothed with lanceolate entire *leaves*, of which the lower ones are decurrent and a little toothed, the upper ones ſmaller, leſs decurrent, and quite entire, very rough on the upper ſurface. *Calyx* ſolitary, terminal, globoſe, very large: *ſcales*, at the lower part, ſmooth, green, oblong-ovate, the upper lax part orbicular, ſcarioſe, ruſt-coloured, irregularly fringed. *Flower* ſolitary, yellow, floſcular without radius. *Filaments* hiſpid: *anthers*, in our ſpecimen, ſo firmly adhering together, that the *ſtyle*, unable to perforate them, is frequently turned to one ſide. *Pappus* of the germen ſimple, purple-tipped.

We think that WILLDENOW ſhould have placed this ſpecies in the ſection of the RHAPONTICA and next to CENTAUREA *Rhapontica*, with which it has the greateſt affinity. The ſcales of the calyx are rather minutely lacerated than properly ciliated.

Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES, in whoſe garden it has been cultivated ſeveral years. Native of the countries to the ſouth of Mount Caucaſus. With us a hardy perennial.

Pub.by T. Curtis St.Geo: Crescent Dec.1.1809.

ERICA ARISTATA. BEARDED-LEAVED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* 2-fidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis. *Dissepimenta* e valvularum marginibus.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ERICA *aristata ;* bracteis calyci proximis, floribus quaternis, foliolis calycinis oblongis obtusis, foliis recurvis seta terminatis. *Dryander in Hort. Kew.* inedit.

ERICA *aristata. Andrews Heaths, vol.* 3.

This Heath, which is one of the most beautiful, as well as singular in the whole genus, was communicated to us by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, at Turnham-Green. In the new arrangement of the numerous species of this genus, framed by Mr. DRYANDER for the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, it occurs under the division of CONIFLORÆ *grandes*, having the tube of the corolla dilated at the lower part and exceeding half an inch in length, and the second subdivision or such as have unarmed anthers. Each leaf is terminated with a recurved bristle which affords a remarkable character. The number of terminal flowers varies from two to four.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.

Flowers in December.

ERICA ANDROMEDÆFLORA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* 2-fidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis. *Diſſepimenta* e valvularum marginibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *andromedæflora*; bracteis a calyce remotis, foliis patentiſſimis internodiis multoties longioribus viridibus. *Dryander in Hort. Kew.* inedit.

ERICA *andromedæflora. Andrews Heaths, vol.* 3.

For this very rare Heath, we are indebted to Mr. KNIGHT, Nurſeryman, in the King's-Road.

In Mr. DRYANDER's new arrangement of the ſpecies of this genus, above referred to, it comes under his fourth diviſion, the *Calycinæ*, or ſuch whoſe calyxes are as long as the tube of the corolla, ſometimes as the whole corolla, or even longer; and of a different colour than green in all, except in E. *capitata*, in which they are yellowiſh green; and in the firſt ſection with ANTHERÆ *criſtatæ*, or ſuch as have appendages, roundiſh or oblong and ſerrulate. In all the ſpecies of this ſection the leaves are ternate, except in E. *ſquamoſa*.

ERICA *Andromedæflora* grows with its branches erect, approaches in affinity to *glauca* and *elegans*, between which Mr. DRYANDER has placed it. Native of the Cape. Flowers in May.

Byrd Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo: Cresscent Dec.r 1. 1809. F. Sansom Junr. Sc

HEDYSARUM CAPITATUM. SCEPTRE-FLOWERED HEDYSARUM.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* carina transverse obtusa. *Lomentum* articulis 1-spermis compressis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYSARUM *capitatum*; caule decumbente, foliis pinnatis, foliolis obovatis, floribus racemoso-capitatis pedunculis folio longioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1210. *Desfont. Atl.* 2. *p.* 177.

DESC. *Stems* decumbent. *Leaves* pinnated: *leaflets* elliptical, in eight distant pairs, silky underneath. *Stipules* membranaceous, striate, ciliate, ovate-acuminate, and frequently split at the point. *Peduncles* axillary, sulcate, longer than the leaf. *Flowers* pale purplish red, growing in a spike-shaped raceme, or lengthened capitulum, on very short pedicles, patent on first opening, but, after defloresence, raised close to the rachis. *Bractæ* one under each flower, ovate-acuminate, ciliate, twice as long as pedicle. *Calyx* deeply divided into five subulate segments, all inclined downwards and the two upper ones distant. *Vexillum* very little longer than the *carina*; *alæ* shorter, sometimes very small, imperfect, and attached firmly to the carina. *Lomentum* (which WILLDENOW distinguishes from a Legumen, because although composed of two valves with a suture on each side, the valves do not as in the latter open to discharge the matured seed) has five or six joints. We have seen it only in an unripe state. The whole plant is somewhat hoary.

A hardy perennial; native of Mount Caucasus; has flowered several years in Mr. LODDIGES's garden, in July and August, but has not produced perfect seeds. The seeds were sent under the name of HEDYSARUM *flexuosum*, which is an annual and a much larger plant.

HEDYSARUM *capitatum* and *pallidum* of DESFONTAINES do not appear to be very accurately distinguished; our plant corresponds, in most respects, with his descriptions of both; nor are we sure that either ought to be separated from HEDYSARUM *humile*. The most striking feature in our plant is the shape of the raceme, which before the flowers begin to expand is nearly globular, but as it lengthens, the old flowers rise close to the rachis, which gives the raceme a more contracted appearance at the lower part than above, where the recently expanded flowers are quite patent.

Published by T. Curtis, St. George's Crescent, June 1. 1821.

CYANELLA LUTEA. YELLOW CYANELLA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, ſubirregulari-rotata bilabiato-inflexave, ſubæqualis, nutans. *Fil.* laciniarum baſi affixa, duplice ordine per tria tranſverſim oppoſita, ſuperiora collaterali-contigua, ex inferioribus medium remotius declinatum. *Anth.* ſagittato-oblongæ, porrectæ, apice dehiſcentes, imarum major ſubdifformis. *Stylus* ſetaceo-attenuatus, declinato aſſurgens. *Stig.* punctum nunc obſolete trifidum. *Capſ.* orbiculato-trigona, membranacea, farcta, noduloſa, reticulato-venoſa, triloc., trivalv., valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* biſerialia, plura in ſingulo loculamento, erecta, ex ſubovato-rotundis varie preſſa, internæ diſſepimentorum margini utrinque affixa. G.

OBS. *Loc. nat. Caput Bonæ Spei.* Herbæ *bulbo-tuberoſæ.* Bulbotuber *ovato-globoſum, nucleus caſtaneo-carnoſus, quotannis renovandus, membranis reticulatis incluſus ;* folia *per paginam internum cauli ambienter obverſata, a lanceolato-ellipticis unciam latis ad canaliculato-linearia vix lineam lata, inferne verſus convoluto-vaginantia ;* caulis *altior, a ſimpliciſſimo unifloro ad ramoſum racemoſo-multiflorum uſque,* pedicelli *ſolitarii uniflori* bractea *ſtipati ;* genitalia *corolla breviora ;* flores *color inconſtans.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYANELLA *lutea ;* ſcapo nudo ſubramoſo: racemis erectis; foliis lineari-lenceolatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 131. *Linn. Suppl.* 201. *Thunb. Act. Holm.* 1794. 195. *tab.* 7. *f.* 1. *Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 446.

Seems to differ from *capenſis* (No. 568) in having a *ſtem* with only one or two upright branches, inſtead of one with many branches and thoſe horizontally patent or divaricate, in

in the *leaves* not being undulate, and in having a larger different coloured *corolla*; but we had no opportunity of comparing the living ſpecies together.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence it was introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. Masson, in 1788.

Our drawing was made this ſummer from a ſpecimen in Mr. Loddiges's greenhouſe, Hackney. *G.*

Curtis's Bot. Magazine, Vol. 5. Pl.

Published by S. Curtis, No. 3, Queen Square, Lambeth.

AMARYLLIS ORNATA (α). CAPE COAST LILY.

AMARYLLIS *ornata. Vid. ſupra No.* 1171.
(α) uni-pluriflora. G.
AMARYLLIS *ornata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 418. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 55.
A. *Brouſſoneti. Lil. a Red. tab.* 62.
A. *ſpectabilis. Bot. Rep. tab.* 390.
A. *vuccoides. Thompſon Bot. Diſpl. n.* 4. *t.* 14.
CRINUM *yuccæflorum. Parad. Lond. t.* 52.
(β) pluri-multiflora. G.
AMARYLLIS *ornata. Supra No.* 1171.
A. *zeylanica. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 421. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. *Roxburgh Pl. coromand. tab. inedit.*
CRINUM *latifolium. Bot. Rep. tab.* 458.
C. *zeylanicum. Reich. Sp. Pl.* 2. 24. *Syſt. Veg.* 263. *Murr.* 318.
LILIO-NARCISSUS africanus, &c. *Ehret Pict. tab.* 5. *f.* 2. *Trew Ehret. tab.* 13.
L. N. zeylanicus. *Com. Hort. Amſtel.* 1. 73. *t.* 73. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 191. *f.* 2.
TULIPA Javana. *Rumph. Amboin.* 5. 306. *t.* 105.

We lay before our readers the Sierra Leone variety of this ſpecies. We have noted it as (α), and the Eaſt-Indian plant as (β); conſidering our former variety (β* No. 923*) as already detached, and conſtituting a ſeparate ſpecies under the name of *gigantea* (*vid. ſupra No.* 1171). This arrangement we have adopted at the ſuggeſtion of Mr. DRYANDER. The Sierra Leone plant has ſometimes ſeveral flowers, with leaves ſeveral times broader than in the preſent ſpecimen, and not acutely carinate; the edges are ſometimes rough or obſoletely denticulate, but not always, nor all ſo on the ſame plant. EHRET ſuppoſes his ſpecimen to have been imported from the Cape of Good Hope; but we are perſuaded that it is the Eaſt-Indian plant; at all events no ſpontaneous production of the Cape. Both require to be kept in the hot-houſe, and are very ornamental.

The

The Sierra Leone variety was moſt probably firſt brought into this country by Profeſſor ARZELIUS, as well as *gigantea*. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES. G.

ERRATA.

No. 923*. l. 19. pro "*plexibus*" lege "*plexubus.*"
No. 1045. l. 10. pro "cauli" lege "caule."
————l. 26. for "under" read "inner."
————p. 2. l. 12. before "ungues" add "than the" with a comma after "ungues."
————l. 20. for "theſe" read "that."
No. 1247. p. 2. l. 5. dele "and."
————l. 15. dele comma after "*tricuſpis.*"

Pubd by T. Curtis St.Geo. Crescent Jan.y 1. 1810.

F. Sansom Jun.r Sculp.t

HESPERANTHA PILOSA (β). GRASS-LEAVED EVENING-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, herbaceo-membranacea, externa valva naviculari-conduplicata. *Cor.* ſupera, hypocrateriformis; tubus gracilis ſuperne verſus parum ampliatus; limbus ſexpartitus, rotatus, ſubæqualis, erectus nutanſve. *Stig.* 3, canaliculato-linearia, anguſta, os tubi uſque ab invicem diſcreta, infra antheras recurvatim effuſa. *Fil.* ſummo tubo impoſita. *Anth.* linearioblongæ, verticales a dorſo appenſæ incumbenteſve verſatiles. *Capſ.* membranacea, oblongo-trigona, farcta, noduloſa, triloc., trivalv., valvis verticaliter ſeptigeris. *Sem.* numeroſa, biſerialia, parvula, contactu anguloſa, loculamenti angulo interno appacta. *G.*

OBS. *Loc. nat. Caput Bonæ Spei.* Herbæ *bulbo-tuberoſæ.* Bulbotuberis *nucleus caſtaneo-carnoſus, putamine incluſus campaniformi vel conoideo coriaceo vel ligneo vel etiam lapideo ſulciſque elevatis rotundatis notato;* folia *plura, enſata, collaterali-diſticha, modo complanato-fiſtuloſa ac ſi craſſa, intimum longius, vaginans;* inflor. *erecto-ſpicata, pluri-multiflora;* corolla *veſpere aperit mane ſe claudit, inverſo coordinatorum more. Hinc* GEISSORHIZAM *inde* SPARAXIDEM *collineans.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HESPERANTHA *piloſa;* foliis tribus, anguſto-gramineis, rectioribus, parum divergentibus, piloſis ſubpiloſis nudiſve; caule ſimplice pubeſcente planeve impube; ſpathæ valva externa acuminata tubum adæquante; corollæ limbo erecto. *G.*

HESPERANTHA *piloſa. Nob. in Ann. Bot.* 1. 225.

IXIA *piloſa. Lin. Suppl.* 92. *Thunb. diſſ. n.* 5. *Prod.* 9. *Murr. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 84. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 54. *n.* 11.

(α) herba pilis aſperſa. *Specim. in Herb. Bankſ.*

(β) eadem nuda. *Specim. in loc. cit.*

Differs

Differs from *angusta* in having only three instead of five leaves, a stem less flexuose, and flowers that are not wholly white on both sides. *Angusta* comes nearer to *falcata* (No. 566). The bloom begins to expand in the afternoon and remains open until sunrise, during which time it exhales a very strong aromatic scent. A native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence it was imported by Messrs. Lee & Kennedy, in whose conservatory at Hammersmith it flowered this autumn. *G.*

Specierum Enumerato.

virginea. *Nob. in Ann. Bot.* 1. 225. (Ixia.) *Soland. Herb. Banks.*
radiata. *Supra Nis.* 573 & 790. (Ixia.) recurva. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 58. *n.* 20.—radiata. *Id. loc. cit.*
angusta. *Nob. l. c.* (Ixia.) *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 279. *Vahl. l. c.* 59. *n.* 21.
pilosa. *Supra No.* 1254.
cinnamomea. *Supra No.* 1054.
falcata. *Supra No.* 566. (Ixia.) *Vahl. l. c.* 69. *n.* 43.

Addendum.

No. 1246 in specierum enumeratione Lapeyrousiæ *anceps* synonymis est adjicienda; Ixia *pyramidalis.* Lamarck Dict. Encyc. 3. 334. Illustr. 1. 109. Vahl. Enum. 2. 53. n. 10. G.

Pub.d by T.Hu[illegible] 1st Oct.r Crescent Jan.y 1.1810.

GEISSORHIZA SETACEA. NARROWEST-LEAVED TILE-ROOT.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1105.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *setacea;* foliis enſiformibus lineari-acumi-natiſve etiamve ſetaceo-filiformibus, coſtato-nervoſis; caule toto glabro, ſimplice vel uniramoſo, uni-multifloro; valva interna ſpathæ duplo breviore; corolla turbinato-campanulata, nunc ſuperne verſus radiatim explanata; tubo quam limbus pluries breviore, ſpatham vix æquante; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, ſubunguiculatis, baſi ſcrobiculo oblongiuſculo inſculptis; antheris quam filamenta duplo brevioribus. *G.*

GEISSORHIZA *ſetacea. Nob. in Ann. Bot.* 1. 224. *Supra No.* 1105 *in Spec. Enum.*

IXIA *ſetacea. Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 13. *Prod.* 9. *Murr. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 84. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 68. *n.* 40; a Willdenovio omiſſa.

(α) caule uni-plurifloro, corolla cyanea fundo diſcolore. *G.*

GEISSORHIZA *rochenſis. Nob. in Ann. Bot.* 1. 224. *Supra No.* 1105. *in Spec. Enum.*

IXIA *rochenſis. Supra tab.* 598.

IXIA *radians. Vahl Enum.* 2. 75. *n.* 54.

(β) caule ſimplici, 1-paucifloro; corolla ſulphureo-albeſcente, extus tinctura rubicunda ſuffuſa, fundo vireſcente. *G.*

GEISSORHIZA *ſetacea. No.* 1255.

(γ) caule ſimplice vel uniramoſo, multifloro, corolla proximæ præcedentis ferme concolore. *G.*

GEISSORHIZA *obtuſata. Supra tab.* 672, *et No.* 1105. *in Spec. Enum.*

IXIA *geminata. Vahl Enum.* 2. 68. *n.* 41.

Upon

Upon comparing live ſpecimens of *rochenſis* and *obtuſata* with the preſent plant and with each other, we can ſee no reaſon for retaining them as diſtinct ſpecies. But others may think differently; by them, the varieties here given, may be preſerved as ſpecies, with the names by which we have already diſtinguiſhed them in the preſent work. *Leaves* from briſtle-form threads to blades half an inch in breadth; *ſtem* from one to eight or ten inches high. In *ſecunda* the *rachis* is clothed with a ſhort denſe nap; here the whole ſtem is naked. Bloom ſcentleſs. We had neglected to notice the nectaries at the baſe of the corolla in our account of *obtuſata* No. 672. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence our preſent ſpecimens were imported by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammerſmith. *G.*

Pubd by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Jan.y 1. 1810.

IMPATIENS COCCINEA. GLANDULAR-LEAVED BALSAM.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, nectario cucullato. *Antheræ* connatæ. *Capſ.* ſupera, 5-valvis, valvulis elaſtice diſſilientibus.

Specific Character.

IMPATIENS *coccinea*; foliis alternis oblongo-ovalibus ſerratis, petiolis multiglandulosis, pedunculis unifloris aggregatis, nectariis incurvis florem ſubæquantibus.

LACCA *coccinea*. *Rumpf. Herb. Amb.* 6. *p.* 256. *?*

DESC. *Stems* erect, ſomewhat branched: *branches* alternate. *Leaves* alternate, oblong-oval, ſmooth, pale underneath, ſawed: teeth acuminate, rigid: *footſtalks* nearly the length of the lamina, beſet with a row of reddiſh glands on each ſide. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered, aggregate, after efflorescence lengthened, horizontal. *Calyx* two-leaved, falling, ſcarcely coloured. *Corolla* large, ſhewy, crimſon, variegated with white and dark ſtripes: *upper petal* roundiſh, concave, terminated with a greeniſh mucro; *lower pair* two-lobed, large, ſtriped with white along the middle; *intermediate ones* ſmall, nearly equal to the upper petal, and, like that, variegated with ſeveral dark red ſtreaks, connate at the baſe with the lower petals. *Nectary* cowl-ſhaped, with a recurved ſpur, nearly as long as the flower.

Native of the Eaſt-Indies, whence the ſeeds were brought by Dr. ROXBURGH. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic-Garden in Sloane-Street. Is a tender annual, requiring the ſame treatment as the common garden Balſam.

ards Del. Pub.d by P. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1810. F. Sansom Junr. Sc.

CAMPANULA BARBATA. BEARDED BELL-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3—5-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *barbata;* capſulis obtectis, caule ſimplici hiſpido, foliis lanceolatis, corollis intus barbatis cernuis fecundis.

CAMPANULA *barbata;* capſulis quinquelocularibus obtectis caule ſimpliciſſimo unifolio, foliis lanceolatis, corollis barbatis. *Sp. Pl.* 236. *Reich.* 462. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 908. *Jacq. Obſ.* 2. *p.* 14. *t.* 37. *Roth. Germ. II.* 258. *Allion. Pedem. n.* 417. *Krock. Sileſ. n.* 321. *t.* 38. *Scop. Ann.* 2. 45. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 223.

CAMPANULA caule ſimplici, foliis ligulatis, aſperis, petiolis unifloris, floribus hirſutis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 694.

CAMPANULA *barbata;* caule ſimplici unifolio, calicibus obtectis, floribus barbatis pendulis. *Villars Dauph.* 2. *p.* 511.

CAMPANULA foliis Echii, floribus villoſis. *Bauh. Prod.* 37. *t.* 36. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 153. *f.* 6.

RAPUNCULUS montanus. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 808. *f.* 4.

CAMPANULA *Allionii. Villars v.* 2. *p.* 512. *t.* 16. ?

C. *alpeſtris. Allion. Ped.* 418.

This ſpecies of Campanula varies with white flowers, and, in its native alpine ſituation, has generally a leſs divided ſtem, fewer

fewer flowers, generally from one to five, and narrower leaves, more reſembling thoſe of ECHIUM *vulgare*. LINNÆUS deſcribes the capſules as five-celled, but both HALLER and KROCKER ſay it is three-celled; we had no opportunity of examining this circumſtance; but, from the trifid ſtigma, conclude that our plant was three-celled. The capſules of many Campanulas are, however, ſubject to vary in the number of the cells of the fruit, even in the ſame individual.

Whether the CAMPANULA *Allioni* of VILLARS be really different from the *barbata*, appears to us very doubtful; the principal points which this author inſiſts upon, as marking a ſpecific difference, are in direct oppoſition to the obſervations of ALLIONI. What he ſays of the leaves being more obtuſe, even obovate, and the flowers larger and more inflated, correſponds with our figure, and may lead to a doubt, if theſe plants are really different, to which of them ours belongs; for the number of the flowers is often greatly increaſed by cultivation, and although ALLIONI ſays his *alpeſtris* has never more than one, yet this is contradicted by VILLARS.

Native of the Alps of Switzerland, Piedmont, and Auſtria. Introduced to our gardens by Doctors PITCAIRN and FOTHERGILL about the year 1775. Is a hardy perenial.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq.

Pub.d by P. Curtis Sº Geo: Crescent Jan.y 1.1810. E. Hanson Junr. Sc.

IBBETSONIA GENISTOIDES. SPOTTED-FLOWERED IBBETSONIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. baſi intruſus, 5-dentatus, dente imo longiore. *Cor.* papilionacea: *vexillum* maximum, emarginatum: *carina* inflexo-mucronata, *alis* tecta. *Legumen* pedicellatum, oblongum, compreſſum, ſtylo recurvo mucronatum, coriaceum, 1-loculare, polyſpermum. *Sem.* reniformia, glabra. *Frutices projecturis* ſtipularibus, foliis ternatis, floribus axillaribus, bracteis calyciformibus.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBBETSONIA *geniſtoides;* foliis glabris flore longioribus, floribus axillaribus ſolitariis maculatis.

SOPHORA *geniſtoides;* foliis ternatis ſeſſilibus: foliolis linearibus. *Sp. Pl.* 534. *Thunb. Prod.* 79.

PODALYRIA *geniſtoides;* foliis ternatis ſeſſilibus, foliolis linearibus mucronatis margine revolutis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 502.

GENISTA roſmarini folio triphyllos. *Pluk. Amalth. t.* 43. *f.* 5. *Mant. p.* 87.

GOMPHOLOBIUM *maculatum. Bot. Repoſ.* 427.

DESC. *Stem* ſhrubby, with long, erect, furrowed branches. *Stipules* cartilaginous projections, from the hollow of which the leaves ariſe. *Leaves* ternate, ſeſſile, crowded together: *leaflets* linear, ſmooth, longer than the flower. *Peduncles* about the length of the calyx, furniſhed at the baſe with three or four roundiſh concave bractes, reſembling a ſecond calyx, perſiſtent.

* *Projectura* eſt corticis prominentia, quam *ſtipularem* voco dum foliis, *bractealem* dum floribus ſuffulcrum præbet.

perſiſtent. *Calyx* intruded at the baſe, five-toothed, lowermoſt tooth longer than the reſt. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *vexillum* large, orbicular, emarginate, yellow with an irregular purpliſh brown ſpot at the baſe, from which ſlightly coloured veins extend near to the margin: *carina* incurved at the point and terminated with a beak (giving it ſomewhat the appearance of a bird's head) covered by the *alæ*, which are oblong, very obtuſe; ſhorter than the vexillum. *Stamens* ten, diſtinct, inſerted into a fleſhy receptacle ſurrounding the baſe of the *germen*, which is oblong, attenuated at both ends: *ſtyle* long, aſcending: *ſtigma* hairy. *Legumen*, in a native ſpecimen, nearly two inches long, rather leſs than half an inch broad, flat, rugoſe, woody, black, terminated with the recurved perſiſtent ſtyle, and marked by the impreſſion of the kidney-ſhaped *ſeeds*, attached along the upper ſuture. The outline added to our figure was taken from an imperfect pod, produced here, which contained no ſeeds. It was ſufficient to ſhew that the ſhrub was no Gompholobium, as had been imagined.

Mr. SALISBURY, in the ninth volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, has very judiciouſly remarked that the genus *Sophora*, as framed by LINNÆUS, contains ſeveral very diſtinct genera, and that SOPHORA *geniſtoides*, to which, he ſays, may probably be added *ternata* and *triphylla* of THUNBERG, will conſtitute one genus, of which, however, he has not favoured us either with the characters or a name. Theſe deficiencies we have attempted to ſupply; wiſhing to dedicate this genus to Mrs. AGNES IBBETSON, the author of ſeveral very ingenious and inſtructive papers on vegetable phyſiology publiſhed in NICHOLSON'S Philoſophical Journal.

Beſides THUNBERG'S ſpecies, we think two or three very diſtinct ones have hitherto been confounded under the name of *geniſtoides*.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowering with us at Midſummer, and requiring the protection of a greenhouſe. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WHITLEY'S, Old-Brompton.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by Curtis St Geo. Crescent Feb. 1 1810. T. Sansom Sculp.

YUCCA GLORIOSA. SUPERB ADAM'S NEEDLE.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. ſupra No. 900.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

YUCCA *glorioſa ; (caudex palmoideo-fruteſcens ;)* foliis comoſo-faſciculatis confertis, lorato-lanceolatis, coriaceis, ſtrictis, longe acuminatis, ſpina valida terminatis, margine integerrima ; panicula remotius racemoſa, pyramidata, ſubaſſurgenter divaricata ; corolla ovato-campanulata, pendulo-cernua ; laciniis ovato-acuminatis, intimis ſubduplo latioribus ; filamentis flaccidis, clavatis, introrſum conduplicato-canaliculatis, minuta pube aſperſis, corolla dimidio brevioribus ; antheris exiguis, cordatis, adnato-incumbentibus ; germine columnari, rotundato-anguloſo, ſulcato, ſuperne turgeſcente, in ſtigmata triroſtri-continua lineari-oblonga canaliculata parum divergentia abeunte. *G.*

YUCCA *glorioſa. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 457. *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 337. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 409. *Walt. Flor. Carol.* 124. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 196. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 183.

YUCCA foliis margine integerrimis. *Hort. Cliff.* 130. *Upſ.* 88. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. 1.

YUCCA glorioſa. *Siricius beſchr. derer in Gottorpſ. gärt. blubend. Aloen. p.* 61. *A. D.* 1705. *Opuſc. Bot. Bibl. Bankſ. v.* 27.

Y. indica foliis Aloes fl. albo. *Barr.* 70. *t.* 1194.

Y. *ſ.* JUCCA. *Park. Par.* 434. *tab.* 435. *f.* 1.

Y *ſ.* JUCCA peruana. *Ger. Herb. Emac.* 1543. *Ic.*

HYIUCCA ſ. YUCCA canadana, noſtris nunc Jucca glorioſa inodora. *De Bry. Floril. Renov. tab.* 142. *optime. Baſil.* 1644. *apud Bibl. Bankſ.*

CORDYLINE foliis pungentibus integerrimis. *Roy. Lugdb.* 22.

We

We have never met with a figure of this ſpecies in any of the more modern Botanical works. The plant given in ANDREWS's Botaniſt's Repoſitory, plate 473, under the name of *glorioſa*, is *aloifolia*, a very diſtinct ſpecies; in that the trunk reaches from ſix to ten feet in height, here from ſix inches to two feet; in that the leaves have a narrow finely crenulate cartilaginous edging, here they are quite entire; in that the panicle is much cloſer, the racemelets more thickly beſet with flowers, the corolla larger and longer with ſegments farther acuminate and purple on the outſide, and has before expanſion a remarkable aſſurgent curvature, as if reverſedly beaked; the branchlets of the panicle are likewiſe more lax and drooping. The inflorescence in the preſent ſpecies is generally about three feet high; the caudex often garniſhed with leaves down to the ground, ſometimes naked for near two feet. The bloom is without ſcent. Native of Carolina, where it was found by MICHAUX growing near the ſea. Known in our gardens as far back as the time of PARKINSON and GERARD. Blooms about Auguſt.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in Mr. MALCOLM's greenhouſe at Kenſington. G.

N.° 1261

T. Curtis. Pr. Geo. Gesecrt. Feb.y 1 1810. F. Sansom Jun.r Sc.

IRIS PUMILA, *var.* VIOLACEA. VIOLET-BLUE DWARF FLAG.

Specific Character, &c. See above, No. 1209.

Among the gardeners, the prefent plant has pretty generally paſſed for the Linnean *biflora;* and, if we are to take the ſpecies from the ſpecimen depoſited by LINNÆUS in CLIFFORD's Herbarium, and made to refer to the ſpecies in his *Hortus Cliffortianus* correſponding with the *biflora* of his *Species Plantarum*, the gardeners may be right; for that is certainly *pumila*. But if we found the ſpecies on the plant cited by LINNÆUS from BESLER's *Hortus Eyſtettenſis* as a ſynonym, and aſſume that he has erroneouſly judged the above ſpecimen to be the ſame with the plant repreſented in that work; then *biflora* certainly is a very diſtinct ſpecies from *pumila*, and moſt probably a dwarf ſpecimen of the *ſubbiflora* of No. 1180 of the preſent work. From a ſpecimen out of the Kew Gardens preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, we have little doubt but that the *biflora* of *Hortus Kewenſis* is likewiſe the ſame ſpecies with our *ſubbiflora*. We have never ſeen the ſpecimen in LINNÆUS's Herbarium, and his deſcription gives no clue beyond the above ſynonym. We ſhould obſerve, that the length of the leaves and ſtem, in relation to each, is in this genus of no avail in ſpecific diſtinction. The preſent is the handſomeſt of all the varieties of *pumila*, as well as one of the rareſt. We have uſually found it preſerved in a frame; perhaps it is tenderer than the others. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 986. In enumerating as diſtinct the IRIS *microptera* (*ſcorpioides. Desfont. Flor. Atl. tab.* 6.) and *alata*, we find that we have been miſled by the figure in the above-cited work of M. DESFONTAINES, where the three ſmaller ſegments of the corolla

corolla are repreſented upright, inſtead of horizontally patent, as in the living plant. Indeed the entire corolla in that figure is very unfaithfully given, and evidently done from a dried plant. So that the ſuppoſed two ſpecies ſhould form but one, under LAMARCK's name of *alata*, and our obſervation of "*differt inſequenti, &c.*" be expunged; adding to the ſynonymy, IRIS *ſcorpioides*. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 211. It is a very beautiful ſpecies, nearly allied to *perſica*, formerly well known in our gardens, but now entirely loſt. It has lately appeared in thoſe at Paris, ſo that we hope it will in due time find its way acroſs the Channel. *G.*

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

No. 1225, l. 33, poſt "196." inſere "*Vahl Enum.* 2. 49. *n.* 2."
No. 670, l. 27, *dele*, "*tab.* 18. *f.* 2." IRIDEM *florentinam* ſpectantem.
No. 1208, l. 35, *pro* "longifoliam" *lege* "longifloram."
No. 1252, l. 28, *pro* "lenceolatis." *lege* "lanceolatis."

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo: Crescent 1 Feb.y 1812.

NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS, *v.* LUTEUS. YELLOW REFLEX-FLOWERED NARCISSUS.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra N^is. 924 *et* 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *triandrus ; (1—2-florus ; ſtamina alterna tubo recondita, alterna intra coronam prominula ;)* foliis paucis (1—4), ſemicylindraceo-ſubulatis, convoluto-canaliculatis ; ſcapo terete, altiore ; ſpatha pedicello ſubiſometra ; corolla cernua ; germine ovali-trigono quam tubus 4-plo breviore ; tubo trigono-cylindrico, lateſcente ; limbo quam is parum breviore ; laciniis retroflexis, ovali-oblongis, æqualibus, ſubobliquis, minute rugoſulis, obtuſiuſculis cum mucronulo ; corona grandiuſcula, cylindraceo-cupulata, quam limbus dimidio breviore, ſubcrenulato-repanda, verticaliter plicato-ſtriatula ; filamentis adnatis ; antheris ſagittato-oblongis ; ſtylo prominentibus tribus ſublongiore. *G.*

NARCISSUS *triandrus. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 416. *Curt. ſupra No.* 48. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 317. *Hort. Kew,* 1. 409. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 37.

NARCISSUS *calathinus. Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 177 ; *excluſis ſynonymis.*

N. juncifolius flore albo reflexo.——calyce albo reflexis foliis luteis.——calyce luteo reflexis foliis albidis.——flore albo reflexo. *Park. Par. p.* 92.——fl. albo reflexo. *Id. tab.* 93. *f.* 2.——cal. luteo reflexis fol. albidis. *Id. l. c. f.* 3.

N. juncifolius reflexus fl. albo. *There are* 3 *or* 4 *reflex* Junquilias ; 1. *yellow ;* 2. *all white ;* 3. *cup yellow, petals white ;* 4. *white cup, yellow petals. Ger. Herb. Emac.* 128.

N. anguſtifolius albus calyce oblongo floreque reflexo.——montanus juncifolius calyce flavo. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 74. *f.* 1. 2.

N. juncifolius, albo flore reflexo, *Cluſ. App. Alt.*

The

The three alternate ſtamens in this ſpecies are often ſo deeply concealed within the tube of the corolla, that, unleſs purpoſely and carefully ſought for, they are very eaſily overlooked, eſpecially in the dried plant; to ſuch overſight we moſt probably owe the Linnean name of *triandrus*. It is a very variable plant as to colour of the flower and number of the leaves; the variation in the length of the ſtyle is very conſiderable, yet common to many ſpecies of this genus, taking place even in different flowers on the ſame ſtem. REDOUTE has miſtaken it for the *calathinus* of LINNÆUS. Native of the Pyrenees; and lately found by Monſ. BONNEMAISON in the department of Finiſterre. Flowers in May. Our drawing was taken from a plant in Mr. VERE's collection at Kenſington. *G.*

Wm. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, Sr. Geo. Crescent Blackwall. F. Sansom, Junr. Sc.

MIMOSA PUBESCENS. HAIRY-STEMMED MIMOSA.

****

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5, vel plura. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen.* MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5—10-plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMOSA *pubescens*; ramis hirsutis, petiolis eglandulosis, foliis abrupte bipinnatis suboctojugis: pinnis subquindecem-jugis: foliolis obtusis, racemis axillaribus solitariis, capitulis globosis pedicellatis.

MIMOSA *pubescens*; subhirsuta, petiolo eglanduloso, pinnis folioliſque 10—12-jugis, racemis axillaribus solitariis, foliis brevioribus. *Vent. Hort. Malm.* 21.

MIMOSA *suaveolens. Donn. Hort. Cantab. p.* 222?

DESCR. *Stem* arborescent: *branches* drooping, very hairy, thickly clothed with *leaves*, which are alternate, abruptly doubly pinnate, the *pinnæ* mostly about eight pair; the lower ones shortest, and the one or two lowermost reflected round the branch, so as to appear like stipules; *leaflets* about sixteen pair, oblong, obtuse, smooth; *common footstalk* hairy, without glands; that of the pinnæ marginate, nearly naked, or having only a few scattered hairs. *Flowers* grow in racemes singly from the axils of the leaves, on long, slightly hairy *peduncles*: *pedicles* alternate, the length of the *capitula*, which are perfectly globular, the size of a pea, extremely fragrant, especially in the evening, smelling like Tonquin bean or fresh-made meadow hay. *Bractes* minute, scarious, soon falling, a pair at the base of each pedicle.

JUSSIEU

Jussieu has remarked, that the numerous ſpecies of Mimoſa muſt hereafter be divided into diſtinct genera, according to the number of their ſtamens and the form of their ſeed-pod. Willdenow, by reſtoring Tournefort's Acacia and Plumier's Inga, has done this in part. But his diviſion appearing to us inſufficient, we prefer the continuing to give the ſpecies, as they may occur, under Mimoſa, until ſome Botaniſt ſhall have made a ſcientific arrangement of the whole, as the only way to avoid the frequent changing of names.

When planted in the border of the conſervatory, this makes a very elegant tree, with long pendent branches, thickly clothed with a beatiful foliage, and covered in the ſpring with a profuſion of fragrant flowers. Altogether, it is one of the greateſt ornaments of the greenhouſe; but being difficultly propagated, except by ſeeds, which it will not produce in this country, it is not likely to become very common. Native of New South-Wales. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy's nurſery at Hammerſmith.

Pub.d 1.mo Edwards Dec. Pub.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo.s Botanic.l Ga.n 1791

NIGELLA ORIENTALIS. ORIENTAL FENNEL-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 8. *Capſ.* 5—10, plus minuſve coalitæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NIGELLA *orientalis*; piſtillis ſubdenis corolla longioribus, capſulis ſubdiſtinctis, ſeminibus compreſſis marginatis.

NIGELLA *orientalis*; piſtillis denis corolla longioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 753. *Reich.* 2. 662. *Willd.* 2. 1249. *Hort. Cliff.* 215. 2. *Hort. Upſ.* 153. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 249. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 174. *t.* 118. *f.* 1. *Mill. Icon.* 187. *f.* 1.

NIGELLA Chalepenſis lutea corniculis longioribus. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 516. §. 12. *t.* 18. *f.* 10. *Raj. Suppl.* 525.

The number of the piſtils, in this genus, is ſo ſubject to vary, even in the ſame plant, that very little dependance can be placed upon it; we have in our poſſeſſion a ſpecimen of the ſpecies here figured in fruit, in which there are conſtantly only two capſules. The young Botaniſt will be liable to be very much puzzled in examining ſome of the ſpecies, N. *damaſcena* for inſtance, to underſtand why LINNÆUS ſhould ſpeak of ſeveral germens and ſeveral capſules, when there appears to be only one, divided into cells; but upon becoming better acquainted with the ſtructure of the fruit in other

plants

plants of the ſame natural order, he will find that this is theoretically correct; moſt of the genera having ſeveral capſules which are either quite diſtinct, or more or leſs united. The fruit of the preſent ſpecies illuſtrates this explanation exceedingly well, the capſules being entirely diſtinct, except at their inner edge, where they are united from the baſe to about the middle: in N. *hiſpanica*, figured in the next plate, the capſules are much more united, but are ſtill diſtinct at their backs; in N. *damaſcena* they are ſo perfectly united, that there is no trace left of diſtinct capſules, except at their very extremity, where they open at the inner ſuture to diſcharge the ſeeds. The ſtudent may be ſtill more perplexed by two apparent miſprints; one is, that wherever the eſſential or abbreviated character is prefixed to the genus the nectaries are uniformly ſaid to be five, but in all the editions of the Genera Plantarum that we have ſeen, where the characters are given at length, the nectaries are ſaid to be eight, we conclude therefore that the figure 5 was in the firſt inſtance a miſprint for 8. The other ſuppoſed miſtake, is not ſo certain; but in the Genera Plantarum, where it is ſaid "*germina convexa*," we conclude that *connexa* was the word intended, as the former word gives no preciſe idea; and we are confirmed in this opinion, by the printer of WILLDENOW's edition of the Species Plantarum having fallen into the very ſame error, by changing capſulæ *connexæ* into *convexæ*.

According to MORISON, the NIGELLA *orientalis* was introduced into this country, from Aleppo, by the Reverend Mr. HARRINGTON, chaplain to the factory there. It is a hardy annual, requiring the ſame treatment as laid down from MILLER, at No. 22, in the firſt volume of this Work. Drawn at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Sloane-Street. Flowers in July and Auguſt.

Grd.ᵐ Edwards Del.

Pub.ᵈ by T. Curtis St.ᵉ Geo. Ireland. Sculp.

NIGELLA HISPANICA. SPANISH FENNEL-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1264.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NIGELLA *hiſpanica ;* piſtillis ſubdenis corollam æquantibus, fructu turbinato angulato : roſtris radiatis apice contortis.

NIGELLA *hiſpanica ;* piſtillis denis corollam æquantibus. *Hort. Upſ.* 154. *Sp. Pl.* 753. *Reich.* 2. 622. *Willd.* 2. 1249. *Sauv. Monſp.* 253. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

NIGELLA *hiſpanica ;* piſtillis ſuboctonis ; caule angulato, foliis multifariam decompoſitis ; capſulis ſuperne intus membranaceis. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. *p.* 430. *t.* 12.

NIGELLA *latifolia. Mill. Dict.* 6.

NIGELLA latifolia flore majore ſimplici cæruleo. *Bauh. Pin.* 145. *Prod.* 75. *Tournef. Inſt.* 258. *Quer Fl. Hiſp.* 5. *p.* 492.

NIGELLA hiſpanica flore amplo. *Ger. Emac.* 1085. *f.* 6. *Raj. Hiſt.* 1071. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 516. §. 12. *t.* 18. *f.* 9.

NIGELLA hiſpanica flore ſimplici. *Park. Parad.* 287. *t.* 285. *f.* 9. pro ſynonymo N. *damaſcenæ*, No. 22. hujus operis errore citatum.

MELANTHIUM hiſpanicum majus. *Hort. Eyſt. Ord. Æſt.* 2. *p.* 10. *f.* 11.

Variat petalis pallide cæruleis et purpuraſcentibus.

NIGELLA *hiſpanica* is at once diſtinguiſhed from N. *damaſcena* (No. 22) by the want of the leafy involucre, with which the

the flower of the latter is curiouſly furrounded; and from all the other ſpecies, by the ſtyles becoming ſo patent as to form a radiated crown to the top-ſhaped fruit. The back of the ſeparate capſules ſtand out in angles, and are covered with glandular excreſcences.

That this is MILLER's *latifolia*, appears from his ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium.

Although cultivated in our gardens as long ago as the days of PARKINSON, and bearing more ſhewy flowers than any of the other ſpecies, and equally hardy, yet it is far leſs common than Love in a Miſt, whoſe ſingular involucre appears to have much attracted the attention of floriſts.

Native of Spain and the coaſt of Barbary. Is an annual, and requires the ſame treatment as NIGELLA *damaſcena*; flowers in June and July, and ripens its ſeeds in Auguſt.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Sloane-Street.

Sydᵗ M Edwards Del.

GARIDELLA NIGELLASTRUM. FENNEL-LEAVED GARIDELLA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5, bilabiata, bifida. *Capſ.* 3, connexæ polyſpermæ.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

GARIDELLA *Nigellaſtrum. Sp. Pl.* 608. *Reich.* 2. 368. *Willd.* 2. 731. *Hort. Cliff.* 170. *Hort. Upſ.* 108. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 103. *Kniph. Cent.* 10. *n.* 45. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Gært. Fruct.* 2. 175. *t.* 118. *f.* 2. *Allion. Ped. n.* 1681. *Villars Dauph. n.* 433.

GARIDELLA foliis tenuiſſime diviſis. *Tournef. Inſt.* 665. *Garid. Prov.* 203. *t.* 39.

NIGELLASTRUM raris et fœniculaceis foliis. *Magn. Hort.* 143.

NIGELLA *cretica* folio fœniculi. *Bauh. Pin.* 146. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 516. §. 12. *t.* 18. *f.* 6. *Park. Herb.* 1376. 6. *Raj. Hiſt.* 1071. 9.

The name of GARIDELLA was given to this plant by TOURNEFORT in honour of PIERRE JOS. GARIDEL, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy at Aix, in Provence, who firſt gave an accurate deſcription and figure of this curious vegetable. It has a very near affinity with Nigella, as may be ſeen by comparing it with the two preceding articles; although having uſually no more than ten ſtamens and three piſtils, it is neceſſarily arranged under a different claſs and order in the ſexual ſyſtem. We cannot, however, ſee the propriety of calling the correſponding organs in Nigella and Garidella by different names; on which account

we

we have changed the language of the generic character in the latter to preſerve a uniformity, as we can ſee no reaſon for naming the petals of Garidella a calyx, unleſs, with JUSSIEU, we call them ſo in the whole natural order. In Garidella the nectaries, though bilabiate, and poſſeſſing a general ſimilarity with thoſe of Nigella, bear a very different proportion to the petals; in the latter they are very ſmall in proportion to the petals, which in Garidella they exceed in length. In this reſpect, of the two NIGELLAS figured in this number, the *orientalis* approaches much nearer to GARIDELLA than the *hiſpanica*.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY'S, at the ſame time with the others. This is alſo an annual; a native of the South of France and of Italy; and requires the ſame treatment.

W.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo. Crescent Mar 1.1810. E. Sanson Junr. Sc.

CROCUS SEROTINUS. MOUNTAIN CROCUS.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1110.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *ſerotinus ; (autumnalis ; bivalvis ; ſubuniflorus ;)* bulbo-tuberis membranis lentis ſtupaceo-fibroſis pallide fuſcis ; faſciculo partiali ſubquadrifolio ſimul cum flore emicante ; corollæ fauce intus obſoletiſſime pubeſcente ; ſtigmatibus anguſtis, compreſſe cucullatis, erectis, multipartitis, antheras exſuperantibus, incluſis. *G.*

CROCUS *ſerotinus. Parad. Lond. tab.* 30. *Nobis ſupra No.* 1111. *in Spec. Synth.*

C. autumnalis campeſtris. *Ad exemp^a. ſponta. in Herb. Pallaſ. penes Dn. A. B. Lambert cum aliis* byzantini *intermixta. Num unius et ejuſdem ſpeciei ?*

C. alpinus autumnalis. Flores modo candicantes modo purpuraſcentes inſtar *ſativi* ſed dilutiores et minores. *Rudb. Elyſ. tab.* 118. *fig.* 1.

C. montanus autumnalis. *Park. Parad.* 168. *t.* 169. *f.* 5.

CROCUM montanum. I. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. 208. *Hiſp.* 264.

Piè di Borro. q. e. Pes Aſini. *Luſitanis.*

DESC. *Bulb-tuber* larger and flatter in the cultivated than in the ſpontaneous plant, yet twice ſmaller than that of Saffron *(ſativus)* ; *root-ſheaths* ſomewhat tawny ; *corolla* of a faint violet-purple ; *ſtigmas* of a bright orange colour ; blooms with us in mild ſeaſons from the end of October till December. Although known in our gardens for more than two centuries, is now but very rarely to be met with in them. Had been entirely overlooked by more modern Botaniſts, until lately deſcribed in the Paradiſus Londinenſis. Found by CLUSIUS in Portugal, where it grows on rocks near the ſea-coaſt ; by PALLAS and GEORGI in the Crimea and more ſouthern departments of the Ruſſian empire, along with the "Cloth of Gold ſpecies" *(ſuſianus, No.* 652), the "Scotch Crocus" *(biflorus,*

florus, *No.* 845) and *nudiflorus*. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for the ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken; we ſaw others in the nurſery of Meſſrs. GIBBS and Co. at Old-Brompton. *G.*

NOTE.

GLADIOLUS *imbricatus*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. edit.* 1. *v.* 1. *p.* 37. *edit.* 2. *v.* 1. *p.* 52. *Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 86. *Georgi. beſchr. des ruſſ. reichſ. v.* 4. *pars* 3. *p.* 668. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 212. *Vahl. Enum. v.* 2. *p.* 79. *n.* 4.

From very perfect ſpecimens in Mr. LAMBERT's Pallaſian Herbarium we find, that the above plant is the ſame ſpecies with the *ſegetum* of the preſent work; *(ſee No.* 719 *and* 992 *in Spec. Enum. pag. alt.)*. Varies, as uſual with its congeners, conſiderably in ſize number and cloſeneſs of the flowers; which are from ſcarcely one to more than two inches long. Taken up by LINNÆUS in the firſt edition of his Species Plantarum, where it follows *communis*; from which he diſtinguiſhes it by cloſer or imbricate flowers. Suſpecting that it did not really differ from *ſegetum*, we had omitted it in our enumeration of the ſpecies in No. 992. In ſome reſpects the ſpecies has a nearer affinity to ANTHOLYZA than to GLADIOLUS, eſpecially by the globular ſeeds, where the *albumen* fills the entire cavity of the *teſta*; as well as by the two remarkable feneſtrate interſtices between the ungues of the two upper lateral and the upper central ſegments of the corolla. Found by PALLAS in Georgia and ſeveral diſtricts of Southern Ruſſia along with *communis*; by SIBTHORPE in Greece. Should now be added to *ſegetum* as a ſynonym; or *imbricatus* retained for the name of the ſpecies, and that of *ſegetum* laid aſide. It might perhaps more properly be placed under ANTHOLYZA, next to *montana*. G.

Edwards Del. Pub.by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Mar.1 1810. Sansom Sculp.t

APONOGETON ANGUSTIFOLIUM. NARROW-LEAVED APONOGETON.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA (*ad* DODECANDRIAM) TETRAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Amentum e squamis compositum. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* o. *Capsulæ* 4, trispermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APONOGETON *angustifolium*; spica bifida, foliis linearilanceolatis erectis, bracteis bipartitis, floribus hexandris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 495. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. 928.

This had been confounded by LINNÆUS with *distachyon*, that having been made by him to vary with from six to twelve stamens. The *leaves* are here narrower than in *distachyon*, and tapered at each end. *Raches* pale-red. *Flowers* few. *Bractes* white, red at their base, two-parted almost to the bottom (or two, if you will), segments linear-oblong. *Stamens* six, 3—4 times shorter than bractes. *Styles* 3. We did not see the plant in bloom, but have translated the description from Hortus Kewensis.

Introduced into this country in 1788, by Mr. F. MASSON. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. A water-plant. The bulbs of *distachyon* are said to be eaten when roasted; so most probably are those of this closely allied species. Blooms most part of the year.

Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. SWAINSON's conservatory at Twickenham. *G.*

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LACHENALIA ORCHIOIDES (α). SPOTTED-LEAVED ORCHIS-LIKE LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nis.* 745, 854, *et* 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—*See above No.* 854; *where in line* 14, *for* "anguſtifolia" *read* "lanceæfolia."

LACHENALIA *orchioides.*—*Vid. No.* 854.
(α) foliis maculatis; floribus albido-ſulphureis, ſuaveolentibus. *G. Jacq. Coll.* 3. 241. *Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 390.
HYACINTHUS orchioides; africanus; major; bifolius, maculatus, flore ſulphureo obſoleto majore. *Breyn. Prod. II. p.* 72. *Ic. Rar.* 23. *tab. XI. fig.* 2.

OBS. "HYACINTHUS *orchioides aphyllus ſerpentarius major; Breyn. Prod.* 24. *tab. XI. f.* 3" *pro hujus varietatis ſynonimo a Willdenovio in Spec. Plant. allegatus, revera ad* LACHENALIAM hyacinthoidem *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 173. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. 382 *pertinet. G.*

This is a far more ornamental variety than that which has been already given in No. 854 of the preſent work; it is likewiſe very fragrant.

Our drawing was made at Mr. LODDIGES's Nurſery at Hackney. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. *G.*

ALOE MITRÆFORMIS. MITRE ALOE.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 765.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *mitræformis ; (caudeſcens ; caudex in annoſioribus deorſum nudus ; corolla e grandioribus ;)* foliis amplexicaulibus, ſparſim ambientibus, confertis, ovato acuminatis, aſſurgenter convergentibus, margine ſpinoſo-dentatis, nunc acumina pauca brevia dorſo vage exſerentibus ; caule ramoſo ; racemis denſioribus, ſenſim oblonge productis ; pedunculis aſcendentibus, bractea multum longioribus ; corolla ſexpartita, recta, cylindracea, pendulo-cernua, pedunculis fere æquali ; ſtaminibus alternis longioribus corollæ ſubiſometris. *G.*

ALOE *mitræformis. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 1. *Haworth on Aloe in Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 23. *Decand. Pl. graſſes.* 99. *cum tab.*

A. *perfoliata.* x. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 186.
A. *perfoliata.* o. mitræformis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 467.
A. *perfoliata.* v. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *v.* 1. 458.
A. *picta.* v. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Aloe.* 6. *n.* 4.
A. africana ; cauleſcens ; folio craſſo, obſcure viridi, ſpinis ad latera et in dorſo armato. *Boerh. ind. alt.* 2. 131. *n.* 39.
A. africana mitriformis ſpinoſa. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 21. *tab.* 17. *f.* 19.
ALOES mitrè. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.*

In young plants the *ſtem* is ſhort and entirely covered with leaves, in proceſs of time the lower ones fall off, while the ſtem attains from two to ſix feet in height, when the greater part

part becomes woody and naked; *leaves* ſhortiſh in proportion to the ſtem, thick, ſucculent, brittle, very ſmooth, convex at the back, depreſſed on the upper ſide, marginal *teeth* cartilaginous, generally whitiſh, rather diſtant but regular; *flower-ſtalk* branched, from one to three feet high; in young ſterile plants the upper leaves converge more remarkably than in old flower-bearing ones; in the winter they are ſometimes clouded with a purpliſh-brown tint; *corolla* bright deep ſcarlet with a greeniſh brim. Blooms from July to December. Should be kept in the dry ſtove. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Propagated by ſuckers and ſeeds; from which laſt MILLER has raiſed the plant, but did not find it vary in the extraordinary way that LINNÆUS ſuppoſed.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic-Garden, Sloane-Square. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1045, l. 13, *pro* "cujus ungues imo ſcrobiculati, melliferi;" *lege* "imis unguibus ſcrobiculo mellifero exſculptis;"

No. 1091, l. 23, *pro* "appicta" *lege* "appacta."

No. 1261, l. 24, *after* "each" *add* "other."

DIOSMA SPECIOSA. UMBEL-FLOWERED DIOSMA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5 supra germen. *Caps.* 3 seu 5, coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIOSMA *speciosa*; floribus terminalibus umbellatis, foliis oblongo-obovatis subtus punctatis margine glanduloso-crenulatis subciliatis, petiolis basi biglandulosis.

DIOSMA *uniflora. Banks. Herb. ex Hort. Kew.*

(α) umbellis multifloris (1—12) ramis arcuatim ascendentibus.

DIOSMA *umbellata.* Hortulanorum.

(β) umbellis paucifloris (1—2) ramis erectis.

DIOSMA *rugosa. Donn Hort. Cantab.* vix Thunbergii.

DESC. *Stem* a foot or a foot and half high: *branches* ascending, rough with the vestiges of fallen leaves, reddish brown. *Petals* short, broad, with a pair of globular dark-coloured glands at their base. *Leaves* scattered, rather crowded: lower ones reflexed, upper ones erect, oblong-obovate, somewhat pointed, punctate underneath, smooth above, margins furnished with thinly scattered hairs, scarcely revolute but somewhat thickened by a row of glands, which give them an appearance as if minutely crenate, especially towards their base. When bruised, they have a strong aromatic scent, without any of the disagreeable odour so common in this genus. *Flowers* growing in terminal umbels from one to eight, large, similar to those of DIOSMA *uniflora*, No. 273. *Calyx* 5-cleft: leaflets lanceolate, red on the inner side and dotted

dotted on the outer. *Bracteæ* ſeveral, narrow-lanceolate at the baſe of the calyx. *Corolla* of five, large, rounded-ovate petals, white, ſtreaked with crimſon and ſtained with the ſame colour on the outſide near the tips. *Stamens* five fertile and five ſterile, placed alternately and inſerted into a glandular belt ſurrounding the germen: *Anthers* on the fertile ſtamens longer than the filaments, and terminated with a greeniſh glandular ſubſtance; the tips of the barren filaments are furniſhed with a ſimilar gland. *Germen* green, hemiſpherical, with five glandular points: *Style* ſhorter than ſtamens, at the firſt expanſion of the flower recurved, afterwards erect: *Stigma* torulose.

Although very nearly related to D. *uniflora*, we do not heſitate to conſider this ſpecies as diſtinct from Diosma *uniflora*, although very nearly related to it, eſpecially from the preſence of a pair of remarkable glands at the baſe of the footſtalks of every leaf, which in *uniflora*, if not entirely wanting, are barely viſible in the old leaves only: a character firſt pointed out to us by Mr. George Loddiges. The habits of the plants are alſo conſiderably different, the leaves in *uniflora* are not only much ſmaller and narrower, but more revolute and more glaucous on the under ſurface; the calyx too is leſs punctate and more ciliate than in *ſpecioſa*; the young branches are more decidedly quadrangular and pubeſcent. In variety (β), the *rugoſa* of Donn, the glands at the baſe of the petiole are the ſame as in *ſpecioſa*, but perfectly ſmooth, not villous, as Thunberg deſcribes his plant. Communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges. Native of the Cape. Flowers in May and June. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe. Propagated by cuttings.

LOMATIA SILAIFOLIA. SULPHUR-WORT-LEAVED LOMATIA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. irregularis, foliolis distinctis secundis. *Stamina* apicibus concavis calycis immersa. *Glandulæ* hypogynæ 3, secundæ. *Ovarium* pedicellatum, polyspermum. *Stylus* persistens. *Stigma* obliquum, dilatatum, subrotundum, planiusculum. *Folliculus* ovali-oblongus. *Semina* apice alata: ala marginata disco evasculoso.

HABITUS. Frutices. Folia *alterna, in plerisque divisa, vel dentata, rarius integerrima, quandoque in eodem frutice varia.* Racemi *terminales, interdum axillares, elongati, laxi, nec abbreviati, corymbosi, paribus pedicellorum uni-bracteatis.* Flores *ochroleuci.* Involucrum *nullum.* Semen *nucleus farina sulphurea conspersus.*

ETYM. λωμα, margo, ob seminum alam marginatam. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOMATIA *silaifolia;* foliis bipinnatifidis glaberrimis: pinnulis cuneato-linearibus lanceolatisve incisis acutis mucronatis reticulato-venosis, racemis glaberrimis elongatis divisis simplicibusve. *Brown* Proteaceæ *in Act. Soc. Linn. v.* 10. *p.* 199.

EMBOTHRIUM *silaifolium. Smith New Holl.* 23. *t.* 8. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 537.

EMBOTHRIUM *herbaceum. Cav. Ic.* 4. *p.* 58. *t.* 383, 384.

TRICONDYLUS *silaifolius. Salisbury in Knight Proteæ, p.* 122.

GREVILLEA *silaifolia. Donn Hort. Cant.* 26.

We have borrowed our generic and specific character from Mr. BROWN's Essay on the PROTEACEÆ of JUSSIEU, now in

in the preſs. It muſt be remarked that our author follows JUSSIEU in calling that part a calyx, which we, in conformity with the Linnean language, have elſewhere termed the corolla. Perhaps we might, with quite as much propriety, ſay that theſe flowers have neither calyx nor corolla, but only ſtamens ſurrounding the piſtillum. But as Dr. SMITH has obſerved, in his Introduction to Botany, diſputing about names is endleſs.

This is a beautiful low ſhrub, and has as yet but rarely flowered in our gardens. The plant from which our drawing was taken, was communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in July 1808.

Native of the neighbourhood of Port-Jackſon in New-Holland. Is propagated by layers. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe.

1273.

Wd.ᵐ Edwards Del. Pub.ᵈ by T. Curtis St.ᵗ Geo: Crescent Mar.ʰ 1. 1810. F. Sansom Junr. Sc.

CYNANCHUM DISCOLOR. VIRGINIAN CYNANCHUM.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* cylindricum, 5-dentatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYNANCHUM *discolor*; caule volubili hirto, foliis cordatis, corymbis axillaribus, pedunculo communi petiolis longiore, corollis discoloribus: laciniis lineari-lanceolatis.
CYNANCHUM *virginicum. Bankf. Herb.*
PERIPLOCA *late-scandens*: floribus viridibus, in centro cupreo-fuscis: foliis ovato-cordatis, mollibus: siliquis maximis glabris quinquesulcatis. *Gronov. Fl. Virgin.* 4°. *p.* 36 ?

The CYNANCHUM *discolor* is very nearly related both to *carolinense* and *suberosum*, especially to the latter, from which it is principally distinguished by the common peduncle being longer than the petiole, and hairy, which in *suberosum* is shorter and villous. From *carolinense* it differs, in having longer, narrower, and less obtuse petals, and in its leaves being larger, broader, more hairy, and of a darker green colour.

Native of Virginia and Carolina in North-America. We have no where seen this rare plant but in the very extensive collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammersmith, where our drawing was made in August. It is probably a sufficiently hardy perennial to bear the cold of our ordinary winters.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine.

DILLWYNIA OBOVATA. CROSS-LEAVED DILLWYNIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, 2-labiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* recurvus germine brevior. *Stigma* obtusum pubescens. *Leg.* ventricosum, uniloculare, dispermum. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DILLWYNIA *obovata;* foliis decussatim oppositis cuneiformibus mucronatis lævibus, floribus axillaribus subgeminis.

DILLWYNIA *obovata;* foliis obovato oblongis, acutis, oppositis; floribus axillaribus. *Labillard. Nov. Holl. p.* 110. *t.* 140.

DILLWYNIA *myrtifolia,* foliis decussatis obovatis concaviusculis subquinquenervibus lævibus, floribus axillaribus. *Smith in Act Soc. Linn. v.* 9. *p.* 263.

DESC. *Stem* shrubby, branched, a foot high. *Leaves* opposite, decussate or crossing each other in pairs, entire, smooth, wedge-shaped, terminated in a straight pungent mucro, attached by a joint to a very short flat footstalk, which is also articulated, with a stipular projection, running down to the next leaf, and making the stem angular: in the younger leaves these projections or buttresses (*projecturæ stipulares*, vid. n. 1259) terminate in a pair of minute villous stipules hardly visible to the naked eye. *Flowers* papilionaceous, axillary, generally by pairs, on *footstalks* shorter than the calyx, furnished with two small lanceolate bractes near to the calyx, but not attached to it, as in Pultenæa. *Calyx* somewhat angular, gibbose, bilabiate: *upper lip* two-toothed, very obtuse: *lower lip* three-toothed, sharpish. *Cor.* papilionaceous, *vexillum* roundish, deeply emarginate, reflexed, of a golden yellow colour, with a greenish spot at the base surrounded with bright red rays: *alæ* shorter by half than the vexillum, yellow with red bases: *carina* very small, red, with united petals. *Stamens* ten, distinct. *Germen* linear-oblong, villous, one-celled with two ovula: *style* recurved at the point: *stigma* truncate, somewhat swelling at the point, naked. *Legumen* not seen by us.

Our

Our learned friend, Dr. Smith, in the Annals of Botany, and in the 9th volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, has given the generic and ſpecific characters of the decandrous papilionaceous plants of New-Holland, with a truly maſterly hand. But as there are many more of theſe plants than the Doctor can have had an opportunity of ſeeing, and only a comparatively ſmall number of theſe could have been examined by him in a living ſtate, it is to be expected that more genera will hereafter be neceſſarily formed, and that ſome of the ſpecies will be differently arranged; however this may be, the above eſſays will remain honourable monuments of the author's abilities and induſtry; for every Botaniſt, who has conſidered this natural order, has heretofore found the attempt to reduce it into any method attended with almoſt inſurmountable obſtacles, moſt of which are removed by theſe eſſays. Mr. Brown having had the advantage of ſtudying theſe plants in their native ſoil, we look to him for a ſtill more ſatisfactory account of theſe plants than we have yet had.

Whether our preſent plant properly belong to the genus Dillwynia, or ought rather to be conſidered as a Pultenæa on account of its bractes, which, though minute and not ſo cloſe to the calyx, are nevertheleſs very analagous to thoſe of that genus, or whether it ſhould be conſidered as diſtinct from both, we cannot determine. From the ſimilarly formed calyx, the oblong hairy ovarium, the truncate ſtigma, which is neither acute nor pubeſcent, we ſhould be inclined to think that it muſt belong to the ſame genus as D. *glaberrima*, No. 944, notwithſtanding the vexillum has not the long tranſverſe diameter of the latter; but neither is it entire, as repreſented by Labillardiere, but is divided nearly to the middle into two lobes. Perhaps Pultenæa *obcordata* (Bot. Repoſ. Pl. 574) may likewiſe unite with it.

We ſuppoſe that Dr. Smith's D. *myrtifolia* above quoted and the D. *obovata* of Labillardiere are the ſame as our plant, although the figure of the latter, without the deſcription, would hardly lead to ſuch a ſuſpicion. The name is not the moſt appropriate, but as it has the right of priority we of courſe adopt it.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons. Flowers in May. Gathered at King George's Sound by Mr. A. Menzies, and in Van Dieman's Land by Labillardiere. Requires the ſhelter of a good greenhouſe.

W.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by Curtis 1.st Feb.y 1800. Engraved by Fairholt Jun.r

TRITONIA VIRIDIS. GREENISH-FLOWERED TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, conduplicata, uniflora. *Cor.* ſupera, tubuloſa, reſupinata vel nec; limbus ſexpartitus, varie inflexus; laciniæ obovato-rotundæ ad lineari-oblongas, ſubæquales alterave latior, a tubo ter brevioribus ad toties eo longiores, nunc unguiculatæ in faucem amplam conniventes laminis campanulato-patulis, nunc exunguiculatæ in angultiorem faucem connatæ laminis rotatis. *Fil.* tubo impoſita, fauci ſubiſometra, divergenter aſſurgentia, vel accumbenter aſcendentia et collaterali-contigua. *Auth.* ſubſagittato-lineares a dorſo ſupra baſin affixæ, recurvatim defloratæ. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stig.* 3, anguſtiſſime ligulata, complicato-canaliculata, recurvo-divaricata. *Capſ.* pergaminea, triloc:, trivalv:, ovato orbiculata oblongave, trigibba, valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* quoque loculo plura, ex globoſis varie preſſa, e minoribus, diſſepimenti margini internæ utrinque annexa. G.

OBS. Hab. *Cap. B. Spei. Bulbo-tuberoſæ.* Bulbo-tuber *caſtaneo-carnoſum, depreſſo-orbiculatum, membranis reticulato-nervoſis tunicatum, in nonnullis fila emittens tuberipara;* folia *gramineo-enſata, collaterali diſticha, equitantia;* caulis *nudiuſculis, modo ramoſus;* rachis *in reſupinatis reclinata;* flores *ſpicati, e majoribus, colore ludentes, ſitu alterni, directione ſæpe ſecundi, communiter intra faucem nævis trinis diſcoloribus nunc diverſimode prominentibus inſigniti. Differt* GLADIOLO *ſeminibus non alatis, ab* ANTHOLYZA *iiſdem non baccatis, ab* IXIA *ſtaminibus nec ſtylum trifariam ſtipantibus tuboque in faucem dilatato.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *viridis; (ſtam. aſcendentia, contigua;)* foliis plurimis (8—10), flabelloideo-diſtichis, caule triquetro brevioribus; rachide perflexuoſa, erecta, pluriflora; ſpathæ valva externa herbacea quam tubus breviore; corolla clavato-tubata, erecta, fauce arcuatim flexa; limbo obliquato nutante, rotato-reflexo, ſubirregulari; laciniis tubo duplo brevioribus, lineari-oblongis, ſubæqualibus, ima media remotius ſegregata, cæteris ſuperne verſus convergentibus. G.

GLADIOLUS *viridis. Hort. Kew.* 3. 481. *Nobis in Ann. Bot.* 1. 231. *et ſupra No.* 992 *in Spec. Enum. Vahl. Enum.* 2. 96. *n.* 37; *a Willdenovio prætervifus.*

We

We are indebted to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy for the opportunity of giving this rare and curious vegetable. Introduced into Kew-Gardens from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. F. Masson. Flowered there in 1788. The ſpecimen is preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium. *G.*

Species.

tenuiflora. *nobis.* (Ixia.) *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 66. *n.* 36. longiflora. β. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 203. (Gladiolus) *Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 24. *Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab* 263. (α.) *Vahl. l. c.* 111. *n.* 70.

longiflora. *nob. Ann. Bot.* 1. 228. (Ixia.) *ſupra No.* 256. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 34. (Glad.) *Jacq. Coll. Suppl. tab.* 7. *f.* 1. (Ix.) paniculata. *de la Roche. Diff.* 26. *tab.* 1.

pallida. *nob.* (Ixia.) longiflora. (α.) *Willd. l. c.* (Glad.) *Jacq. Coll. Sup.* 23. *Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 262. (β.) *Vahl. l. c.* 111. *n.* 70.

capenſis. *Supra No.* 618. (Glad.) roſeus. *Vahl. l. c.* 110. *n.* 69.

viridis. *Supra No.* 1275.

criſpa. *Supra No.* 678. (Glad.) *Vahl. l. c.* 96. *n.* 38. laceratus. *eid. l. c.* 120.

pectinata. *nob.* (Ixia.) *Vahl. l. c.* 62. *n.* 29. (Glad.) *Herb. Bankſ.*

ſtriata. *nob. Ann. Bot. l. c.* (Glad.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 260. *Vahl. l. c.* 89. *n.* 24.

lineata. *nob. l. c.* (Glad.) *ſupra No.* 487. (Ixia.) ſqualida. β. *ſtricta. Vahl. l. c.* 73. *n.* 50. flabellularis. *eid. l. c.* 67. 38?

ſecurigera. *nob. l. c.* (Glad.) *ſupra No.* 383. *Vahl. l. c.* 109. *n.* 67. (Monbretia.) *Lil. a Red. tab.* 53. (Ixia.) gladiolaris. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. 341. *Illuſtr.* 1. 112.

flava. *nob. l. c.* (Glad.) *Vahl. l. c.* 110. *n.* 68. *Herb. Bankſ.*

refracta. *nob. l. c.* (Glad.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 24. *Vahl. l. c.* 109. *n.* 65.

ſqualida. *Supra No.* 581. (Ixia.) *Vahl. l. c.* 73. *n.* 50. *var. patula.*—lancea. *eid. l. c.* 62. *n.* 28. *nec Jacquini.* hyalina. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 87. feneſtratæ *var. Jacq. Fragm.* 28. *n.* 96. *tab.* 34. *f.* 2.

feneſtrata. *Supra No.* 704. (Ixia.) hyalina. *Vahl. l. c.* 75. *n.* 55.

crocata. *nob. l. c.* (Ixia.) *ſupra No.* 184. *Vahl. l. c.* 73. *n.* 51. iridifolia. *de la Roche. Diff.* 24. *n.* 13.

purpurea. *nob.* (Ixia.) *Vahl. l. c.* 76. *n.* 56. *Anne a præcedente ſeparanda?*

deuſta. *Supra No.* 622. (Ixia.) *Vahl. l. c.* 74. *n.* 53. *tantummodo vero quoad var.* (α.) crocata. *mac. nigr. Bot. Rep. tab.* 134. miniata. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 39. *nec Jacquini.*

miniata. *Supra No.* 609. (Ixia.) deuſta. *Vahl. l. c.* 74. *n.* 53. *quoad varietates* β. γ. δ. ε. ζ.

escent Apr.1.1810. Edward Del. Sansom Junr Sc.

MORÆA ANGUSTA. ROLLED-LEAVED MORÆA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1033.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *anguſta; (imberbis? corollæ laciniæ diſformes; ſtigmata petaloidea;)* folio radicali deorſum fiſtuloſo-vaginante inde anguſte lineari-involuto, cuſpidato, quam caulis ſubſimplex diſtanter ſubbiarticulatus longiore; ſpatha plurivalvi, ſubſolitaria, terminali, pauci (2—4) flora, valvis externis binis herbaceis, fuſiformi-convolutis, obtuſulis cum acumine, infima duplo breviore; pedicellis inclusis; germine gracilius ſubclavato-priſmatico, excluſo; corolla e brevius cucullatim coarctata ſurſum divaricante inde recurvata; laciniis iſometris; internis lineari-lingulatis ſub 4plo anguſtioribus, obtuſis; externarum lamina oblongo-ovata cum acumine, unguem ſubæquante; filamento? unguibus ſubduplo breviore; interni ſtigmatum labii ſegmentis, lineari-acuminatis, arrecto-reflexis. *G.*

MORÆA *anguſta. Nobis Ann. Bot.* 1. 240; *uti et ſupra No.* 1103. *pag. alt. in Spec. Enum. Ic. Pict. Pl. Capenſ. Cod. Bankſ. cum Exempl. Spont. in Herb.*

IRIS *anguſta. Thunb. Diſſ. Ir. n.* 28. *Prod.* 12. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 91. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 235. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 146. *n.* 43.

Nearly allied to *tripetala*, No. 702. *Bulb-tuber* ovate; outer *integuments* reticulate, dark brown, fibres thick and woody;

woody; cauline *leaflet* ſpathaceous about an inch long, uſually ſterile; *ſpathe* about two inches long, outer valves ſphacelate and reddiſh at their point; *corolla* near two inches long, yellow, purple veined on the outſide. As we had no opportunity of inſpecting the living plant, we are uncertain whether the ſtamens have united or ſeparate filaments, or if the outer ungues have the ſmall melliferous cavity at their baſe, ſo uſual in this genus; THUNBERG calls the flower *imberbis*, but he has more than once overlooked this character, which is far leſs conſpicuous here than in IRIS, and is ſometimes not to be aſcertained without the aid of a glaſs. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by THUNBERG on hills below the Duyvelſberg and Lewekop. We have to thank Sir JOSEPH BANKS for his very liberal permiſſion to copy the original drawings of this plant, as well as of ARISTEA *melaleuca*, MORÆA *ſpicata* and the curled-leaved variety of *criſpa*, which two laſt will appear in the next faſciculus. *G.*

N.º 1277.

Sydnam Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent. 4.pr 1.1810 F. Sansom Junr. Sc.

ARISTEA MELALEUCA. MOURNING-FLOWERED ARISTEA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 605, *et in Ann. Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 236.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTEA *melaleuca ; (herba ex faſciculis paucifoliis collaterali-diſtichis equitantibus cæſpitoſa ;)* foliis anguſto-gramineis, lineari-acuminatis, rigidiuſculis, caule compreſſo-ancipiti pauciarticulato 2—3-folioſo triplo brevioribus ; ſpatha terminali, ſolitaria *(vel altera caulis articulo proxime infero impoſita)*, 2—3-flora, paucivalvi, lanceolato-acuminata, valvis duabus externis ſubherbaceis equitanti-conduplicatis, cæteras ſphacelatas includentibus ; germine lineari-elongato, triquetro-priſmatico, gracili, excluſo, pedicellis incluſis longiore ; corolla ſubrotata ; laciniis exterioribus oblongo-obovatis ; interioribus ſubtriplo majoribus, obovato-ellipticis, emarginatis, ſubinvoluto-concaviuſculis ; ſtaminibus aſſurgenter divaricatis ; ſtylo reclinato ; ſtigmatibus ex cucullato-convolutis, orbiculato-explicitis, margine multifido-fimbriatis. *G.*

ARISTEA *melaleuca. Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 236 ; *uti et ſupra No.* 1231. *pag. alt. in Spec. Enum.—Ic. Pl. Capenſ. Cod. Bankſ. cum Exempl. Spont. in Herbar.*

MORÆA *melaleuca. Thunb. de Mor. n.* 1, *tab.* 1. *f.* 3. *Prod.* 10. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 240. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 153.

MORÆA *lugens. Linn. Suppl.* 99. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 93. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75.

Root

Root fibrous, perennial; *root-ſheaths* membranous ſphacelate, ſhort; *leaves* perennial, 3—4 inches high, 2—3 lines broad; *ſtem* annual, about a foot high, ſtriate; *corolla* three inches or more in diameter; *ſtyle* twice ſhorter than the larger ſegments; *anthers* about equal to filaments, upright, yellow. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by THUNBERG on and near the Paarleberg, growing among the buſhes.

Introduced by Mr. MASSON into Kew Gardens, where it flowered in 1788. A greenhouſe plant of great beauty. *G.*

...d F. Bonsom Jun.r Sc.

Pubb.d by L. Curtis, 46 Gun Street, April 1810

ALOE RHODACANTHA. RED-SPINED GLAUCOUS ALOE.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 765.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *rhodacantha ; (caudex brevis ; junior totus folioſus ; vetuſtior infra denudatus ; flores recti, cylindrici, e majoribus ;)* foliis amplexicaulibus, conferte ambientibus, lanceolato-acuminatis, brevibus, patulis, mollibus glaucis, ſpinis denſioribus rectis fulvis margine et nunc parce acuminibus vagis ad ſummum dorſum munitis ; caule ſimplici toto fere ab imo bracteis ſphacelato-membranaceis latius lanceolatis ſtipato ; racemo ſpicatim producto, rariuſculo ; pedicellis erecto-divergentibus, flori ſubæqualibus ; corolla pendulo-cernua, laciniis baſin uſque liberis, apice breviter revolutis ; filamentis has æquantibus ; ſtigmate acutiuſculo. *G.*

ALOE *rhodacantha. Decandolle Pl. Gr.* 41. *tab.* 41.

A. *glauca. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 18. *n.* 39.

A. *perfoliata. v. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 186.

A. *perfoliata. ζ.* glauca. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 466. *Mart. Mill. Dict. excl. ſyn.*

A. *perfoliata. x. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *v.* 1. 458. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 5. *n.* 3.

A. africana ſpinis rubris ornata. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 71.

A. africana foliis glaucis margine et dorſi parte ſuperiore ſpinoſis, flore rubro. *Comm. Præl.* 75. *tab.* 24. *cum fl. Hort. Amſt.* 2. 23. *tab.* 12. *ſine fl.*

DECANDOLLE obſerves that this ſpecies differs from *mitræformis* (No. 1270) by a *trunk* that is not arboreſcent, ſoft glaucous

glaucous *leaves* with red *ſpines*, *flower-ſtem* nearly covered with *braƈtes*, and a *corolla* green at the top, as well as in habit and time of flowering. A native of the Cape of Good Hope; of long ſtanding in our collections. Should be kept in the greenhouſe. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered laſt ſummer at Mr. HAWORTH's, Little Chelſea. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 994, l. 20, pro "*racemoſa*" lege "*racemoſo.*"
No. 1260, l. 24, pro "1." lege "2."
No. 1272, l. 14, pro "*nec*" lege "*nunc.*"

Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo. Oxford April. 1. 1810.

TEUCRIUM ORIENTALE. GREAT-FLOWERED GERMANDER.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium fuperius o, fed fiffura ejus loco in qua *Stamina* jacent.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TEUCRIUM *orientale*; foliis radicalibus tripartito-multifidis, racemo compofito terminali, pedicellis horizontalibus folio longioribus.

TEUCRIUM *orientale*; foliis multifidis linearibus, racemo compofito, pedicellis brevioribus. *Schreb. Unilab. p.* 30. *n.* 17. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 14.

TEUCRIUM *orientale*; foliis multifidis floribus racemofis. *Sp. Pl.* 786.

TEUCRIUM foliis pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus: infimis divifis floribus racemofis. *Hort. Cliff.* 301.

TEUCRIUM orientale anguftifolium laciniatum, flore magno fubcæruleo. *Tournef. Cor.* 14. *Commel. Rar.* 25. *t.* 25.

The fynonym ufually quoted from RIVINUS has, we imagine, crept in by fome miftake, as we find no repreſentation of this fpecies in the perfect copy of that author's works in the library of Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

The radical leaves and thofe of the fterile decumbent branches are divided into many linear fegments, but on the flowering ftem the upper leaves are fimply, the lower ones doubly trifid. Flowers in terminal racemes, on folitary horizontal peduncles, which

which are longer than the floral leaves and somewhat shorter than the flower. *Calyx* campanulate: segments nearly equal, acute, but not mucronate. *Corolla* large and shewy, pale blue with reddish veins. The whole plant is covered with a pubescence but is not hoary. The leaves are intensely bitter and smell slightly aromatic. A tolerably hardy perennial. First discovered by TOURNEFORT in Armenia. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, who raised it from seeds received from Siberia.

Lith.by T. Curtis St.Geo. Crescent April 1 1820

NYMPHÆA RUBRA. RED-FLOWERED WATER LILY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4—5-phyllus. *Petala* plurima, germini ſub ſtaminibus inſerta. *Bacca* ſupera, multilocularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *rubra;* foliis peltatis dentatis ſubtus pubeſcentibus immaculatiſque. *Dryander in Hort. Kew. inedit.*
NYMPHÆA *rubra. Bot. Repoſ.* 503.
CASTALIA *magnifica;* foliorum laminis ſuborbicularibus, dentatis, ſubtus pubeſcentibus immaculatiſque; petalis puniceis, parum inæqualibus. *Saliſb. in Parad. Lond.* 14.

From the genus NYMPHÆA, as conſtituted by LINNÆUS, NELUMBIUM has been long ſince ſeparated.

We have made mention in the 29th volume, No. 1189, of the further diviſion of this genus by Mr. SALISBURY into NYMPHÆA and CASTALIA, and bore our teſtimony to the propriety of this ſeparation. Dr. SMITH, in the Prodromus Floræ Græcæ, in adopting this diviſion, has, we think very properly, retained the ancient name of NYMPHÆA for the genus which contains the moſt numerous and ſplendid ſpecies, and applied to the yellow-flowered Water-Lilies that of NUPHAR, a name, which if not given to the ſame ſpecies by DIOSCORIDES himſelf, has at leaſt been added in ſome of the manuſcripts of this author's works.

This

This magnificent ſpecies is a native of the Eaſt-Indies. We learn from Dr. Roxburg's manuſcript, that this ſpecies is not unfrequent in Indoſtan, growing in pools of freſh water, and in rivers, where there is little current. And that the ſeeds are eaten both raw and boiled, and eſteemed wholeſome; and in times of ſcarcity the roots alſo. Introduced into the Kew Gardens by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and K. B. Our drawing was taken from a plant which flowered in Auguſt 1808, at Mr. Woodford's, late of Rickmanſworth in Hertfordſhire. We have ſeen it repeatedly in flower at Mr. Vere's, Kenſington-Gore, where, with ſeveral other ſpecies, it is cultivated in a ciſtern, placed on a common hot-bed.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1.1810.

GYPSOPHILA PROSTRATA. TRAILING GYPSOPHILA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, campanulatus, angulatus. *Petala* 5, ovata, ſeſſilia. *Capſ.* globoſa, unilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GYPSOPHILA *proſtrata*; foliis lanceolatis lævibus, caulibus diffuſis, piſtillis corolla campanulata longioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 581. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 325. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 662. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 84.

ALSINE anguſtifolia caryophylloides multiflora glabra purpuraſcens, radice aſtragaliti. *Pluk. Alm.* 22. *t.* 75. *f.* 2.

GYPSOPHILA *proſtrata* and *repens* are perhaps not very accurately diſtinguiſhed by LINNÆUS, and it appears to us doubtful, if the former name may not have been miſapplied by us to the preſent figure; but as we apprehend that LINNÆUS had his plant from MILLER, ever ſince whoſe time this ſpecies has been known under this appellation in our nurſeries; and being leſs diſpoſed to creep at the root than the ſpecies uſually called *repens*, we think it at leaſt ſafeſt to continue the name as ordinarily applied. The ſynonym of PLUKENET above quoted, was at firſt given to *repens*, and the other ſynonyms of that ſpecies do not appear to belong to our plant. LINNÆUS expreſsly ſays the flowers in *proſtrata* are white, and not inclined to red as in *repens*; as to the bell-ſhaped form of the corolla, this depends upon the time of flowering, and in the deſcription

the

the petals are expreſsly ſaid to be patent. The GYPSOPHILA *adſcendens* of JACQUIN is probably not different from this; for the length of the ſtamens and piſtils is not to be depended upon, that of the latter varying much in the ſame plant, according as the flower has been expanded a longer or ſhorter period, not in this plant only, but in the whole natural ōrder.

A hardy perennial, adapted to ornament rock-work. Blooms all the ſummer months. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden.

J. & S.T. Edwards Del. Pubby T. Curtis S.t Geo Croft. Apr.1.1810. P. Sansom Sculp.t

DAPHNE PONTICA. TWIN-FLOWERED DAPHNE.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 4-fida, corollacea, marceſcens, *Stamina* includens. *Drupa* 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAPHNE *pontica*; pedunculis lateralibus bifloris, foliis lanceolato-ovatis. *Sp. Pl.* 511. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 419. *Pall. Roſs.* 1. *p.* 54. *Bot Rep.* 73. *Ejuſd. Recenſ.* 72. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 8.

THYMELÆA pontica citrei foliis. *Tourn. It.* 2. *t.* 180. *Id.* 3. *p.* 18. *Eng. ed.* 8*vo.*

Although the flowers of DAPHNE *pontica* are not ſhewy, nor in fragrance nearly equal to that of ſeveral other ſpecies of this genus; yet the beauty of its foliage renders it well worthy of cultivation. It was firſt diſcovered by TOURNEFORT near the coaſt of the Black-Sea on hills and in woods. PALLAS ſays it is found alſo in Siberia in the thick ſhady beech woods, between the ridges of the lofty mountains. It is ſufficiently hardy to bear the ordinary cold of our winters; but being diſpoſed to put forth young ſhoots, from which the flowers grow, early in the ſpring if the weather is mild, theſe are apt to be deſtroyed and the plant disfigured by the recurrence of later froſts; an inconvenience which probably might be avoided by planting it in thickets and under the ſhelter of trees.

Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers in April and May. Propagated by ſeeds or cuttings.

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CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXII.

Florida quisquam
Hic sibi serta leget nitidis nectenda capillis.

PETIT-RADEL.

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MDCCCX.

MORÆA SPICATA. FLEXUOSE MORÆA.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1033.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *ſpicata ; (imberbis ; corolla uniformis, ſubæqualis ; ſtigmata compendioſe petaliformia ;)* folio infimo e fiſtuloſo-vaginante convoluto-lorato, tereti-cuſpidato, caulem exſuperante; caule pluriarticulato, flexuoſo, ſpathaceé folioſo, ſubuniramoſo; ſpathis unifloris?, herbaceis, cucullato-convolutis, ad ſingula genua ſeſſilibus, proximos articulos involventibus, terminalis externa valva in cuſpidem ultra florem prominentem excurrente; floribus remote appreſſo-ſpicatis; germine triquetro-pedunculoideo, incluſo; corolla hypocrateriformi; laciniis ſubſpatulato-oblongis; unguibus in cyathum clauſis; laminis iſtos ſubæquantibus, obovato-oblongis, rotatim explanatis; filamentis cylindraceo-connatis?; ſtigmatibus anguſte cuneatis, antheras æquantibus, ungues parum excedentibus, erecto-divergentibus, labio interiore bidentato. *G.*

MORÆA *ſpicata. Nobis ſupra No.* 1103 *in Spec. Synth. Ic. Plant. Capens. Cod. Bankſ. cum Exempl. in Herb.*

Differs from *collina* (Nis. 1033 & 1103) in having a ſeveral-jointed flexuoſe ſtem, with a one-valved ?, one-flowered ? ſpathe ſituated at each joint, forming a kind of remotely-flowered ſpike; in *collina* the inflorescence is diſpoſed in a ſeveral-valved ſeveral-flowered terminal ſpathe, the valves being arranged one within the other on a ſhort receptacle in a convolutely equitant faſcicle; in *ſpicata* the receptacle is drawn out into a ſeveral-jointed rachis with a ſingle flowered? ſpathe at each joint; the upper ſpathe is beſides lengthened into a point that reaches beyond the flower; which is not the caſe in *collina.* As we did not examine the living plant of *ſpicata*, we cannot ſay in what other reſpects they may differ. Nearly allied to *virgata* and *elegans*. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. MASSON. *G.*

Published by T. Hurst, New Cut, Lambeth, as the Act directs.
S.P. Edwards Del. R. Havell Sculp.

Pubd by T. Curtis 5th Geo. Crescent May 1.1810.

MORÆA CRISPA. γ. CURLED-LEAVED MORÆA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1033.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *crispa; (imberbis; corollæ uniformis, inæqualis; stigmata petaliformia;)* foliis rigidiusculis, imis angustius lorato-acuminatis, convoluto-canaliculatis, glaucinis *(totum partim vel omnino non crispatis)*, reliquis brevi-spathaceis; caule altiore, remote pauciarticulato, stricto, glabro, simplice vel patenti-paniculatim ramoso *(modo paniculæ ramulis* 2–4 *in eodem genu fasciculatim positis)*; spathis herbaceis, plurivalvibus, subbiflоris, convoluto-fasciculatis, brevilanceolatis, terminalibus, imum versus obsoletius in nodulum constrictis; pedicellis inclusis; germine brevi, subobovato, rotundato-trigono; corollæ laciniis subspatulato-ovatis; unguibus turbinatim collectis; laminis explanatis, rotatis reflexisve, ovatis; intimis subduplo angustioribus; stigmatum labii interni segmentis dimidiato-lanceolatis, erectis. *G.*

MORÆA *crispa. Supra No.* 759. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 240; *ut et supra No.* 1103 *in Spec. Synth.*

IRIS *crispa. Linn. Suppl.* 98. *Thunb. Diss.* 36. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *Prod.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 238. *Vahl. Enum.* 2 152. *Nec cum eorum* MORÆA crispa *confundenda; hæc enim omnino alia species, forteque ad diversum genus releganda.*

We have already published (No. 759) a variety of this species, the leaves of which are without crispature, and the stem branchless. It varies with blue and with yellow flowers. Very seldom met with in our collections. For a further account of the species see No. 759. It is a very distinct plant from the MORÆA *crispa* of THUNBERG, WILLDENOW, and VAHL; but the same with their IRIS *crispa*. G.

IXIA MACULATA. *v.* OCHROLEUCA. CREAM-COLOURED SPOTTED IXIA.

****

Claſs, Order, Genus, Specific Characters, and Synonymy.—
See N^os. 549, 789, 846, *et* 1013.

The drawing of this variety, the moſt beautiful of any we have ſeen, was taken from a plant imported laſt year from the Cape of Good Hope by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, of Hackney. G.

ADDENDUM.

No. 1201. In the ſynonymy of DAMASONIUM *indicum* we have omitted

STRATIOTES *aliſmoides. Smith Exot. Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 27. *tab.* 15.

Our deſcription of the fruit was taken from the plate in *Plant. Coromand.* G.

ERRATA.

No. 1013, pag. alt. l. 7, for "749" read "549."
No. 1275, l. 25, pro "*nudinſculis*" lege "*nudinſculus.*"

S. Edwards Del.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.Geo. Crescent Mo

ANDROMEDA CALYCULATA, *var.* VENTRICOSA.
GLOBE-FLOWERED CALYCLED ANDROMEDA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Capſ.* 5-valvis: valvulis ſeptiferis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *calyculata*; pedunculis ſolitariis axillaribus ſecundis, bracteis binis, foliis ovalibus ſquamoſo-punctatis obſolete ſerrulatis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 70. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 614.

ANDROMEDA *calyculata. Sp. Plant.* 565. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 295. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 119. *n.* 4. *Gært. Fruct.* 1. *p.* 304. *t.* 63. *f.* 5.

α. *ventricoſa*; corollis globoſis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis. *Hort. Kew. l. c. Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 18.

CHAMÆDAPHNE. *Buxbaum in Comm. Petrop.* 1. *p.* 241. *t.* 8. *f.* 1.

β. *latifolia*; corollis oblongo-cylindraceis, foliis oblongo-ovalibus obtuſis.

γ. *anguſtifolia*; corollis oblongo-ovalibus, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis.

δ. *nana*; caule decumbente, foliis rotundato-ovatis ſubdenticulatis.

ε. *linearis*; calycibus acutis, ramulis erectis, foliis lanceolato-linearibus margine undulato reflexo.

By the two bractes at the baſe of the calyx, which have given occaſion to its name, this ſpecies approaches to GAULTHERIA, but the fruit is that of an ANDROMEDA.

There are ſeveral varieties of this ſhrub: in Mr. LODDIGES's garden, beſides the three mentioned in Hortus Kewenſis, we have obſerved two others. The one (δ) is diſtinguiſhed by its decumbent ſtem, rounder, ſomewhat more toothed leaves, and ſhorter racemes. The other (ε) by its ſmaller greeniſh flowers, with narrow pointed calycine leaflets, more erect branches, nearly linear dark-coloured leaves with undulate reflexed margins.

May be propagated by cuttings or ſeeds. Cultivated by the Duke of ARGYLL in 1748. Flowers in February and March. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

Edward Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo. Crescent Blackw.l May 1.st 1813. Fitzmyam Lith.

ACHILLEA CLAVENÆ. SILVERY-LEAVED MILFOIL.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* o. *Cal.* ovatus, imbricatus. *Flosculi* radii circiter 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACHILLEA *Clavenæ ;* foliis tomentosis pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus obtusis, summis apice subdentatis, corymbo simplici. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2195. *Ejusdem Achill. p.* 13. *n.* 5.

ACHILLEA *Clavenæ ;* foliis laciniatis planis obtusis tomentosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1266. *Reich.* 3. 869. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 240. *Scop. Carniol. n.* 1093. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. *p.* 49. *t.* 76. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 11.

ACHILLEA foliis tomentosis longe petiolatis palmatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 114.

PTARMICA : incana ; humilis ; foliis lanceolatis, absinthii æmulis. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 1. *p.* 111.

ABSINTHIUM alpinum umbelliferum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 340. *Pann.* 555. *t.* 553.——latifolium. *Bauh. Pin.* 139.

ABSINTHIUM umbelliferum. *Clavenæ Monog.*

ANTABSINTHIUM Clavenæ. *Sprecchis.*

ABSINTHIUM album. *Lob. Obs.* 435. *Ic.* 753. *tab.* 20. *Ger. Emac.* 1101. *Raj. Hist.* 345.——seu umbelliferum. *Park. Theat.* 99. *f.* 5.

ABSINTHIUM albis floribus capitulis squarrosis. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *p.* 183.

DRACUNCULUS alpinus argenteus foliis absinthii latioribus. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 40. § 6. *t.* 10.

This plant varying with leaves more or less finely divided, and with the corymb of flowers more or less compact, WILLDENOW, in his monograph on the genus ACHILLEA, distinguished them as two species; but, in the Species Plantarum, he again reduced them to varieties.

It

It was firſt diſcovered on the ſummits of the lofty Alps of Auſtria and Stiria, growing in the crevices of the rocks and frightful precipices, by CLUSIUS, who has given a deſcription and good figure of it in his Stirpes Pannoniæ, drawn however, like ours, from a cultivated ſpecimen, as he ſays he ſent ſeeds and young plants to his friends in Holland, from which his figure was executed.

NICHOLAS CLAVENA, an apothecary at Belluna, in the Venetian territory, wrote a treatiſe on the virtues of this plant, which he found on Mount Serva, and ſuppoſed it to be different from that deſcribed by CLUSIUS. He alſo obtained a patent for preparing a conſerve of it, and publiſhed a treatiſe on its virtues, which gave riſe to a ſevere attack from his rival POMPEY SPRECCHIS. Both theſe authors have given original figures of this ſpecies, but neither of them are nearly equal to that of CLUSIUS.

From the above account it appears that LINNÆUS's name being derived from this Venetian apothecary, ought to have been written *Clavenæ*. The miſtake probably originated with HALLER, who every where ſpells this name with a double *n*; and from him LINNÆUS moſt probably derived all his knowledge of the writer.

The ACHILLEA *Clavenæ* may be conſidered as a connecting link between this genus and *Artemiſia*. According to CLUSIUS it has not only the hoary appearance, but the bitter taſte and ſcented ſeeds of the wormwood; CLAVENA however denies that this plant poſſeſſes either of theſe properties.

Cultivated by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND, in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, in the year 1683. It is a rare plant, being, like moſt alpine plants, rather difficult to preſerve. Planted on rock-work, or on a wall, in a ſhady ſituation, it would moſt likely endure longer than in a rich damp ſoil.

Flowers in June and July. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic Garden in Sloane-Street.

Pub by T Curtis St Geo. Crescent May 1. 1810.

VACCINIUM RESINOSUM (β.) RED-FLOWERED CLAMMY WHORTLE-BERRY.

* *

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

**Cal.* superus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta. *Bacca*, 4-locularis, polyspermа.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *resinosum*; racemis bracteatis, corollis ovatis, foliis ellipticis acutiusculis integerrimis deciduis atomis resinosis irroratis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 352. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 17.

VACCINIUM *resinosum*; foliis tenuibus, oblongo-ovalibus, muticis, integris, subtus atomis resionosis irroratis: racemis lateralibus, deorsum secundis: corolla 5-gono-ovata. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1. *p.* 230.

ANDROMEDA *baccata*; foliis lanceolatis integerrimis acutis glabris viscidis, floribus racemosis, baccis decaspermis. *Wangenh. Amer.* 11. *t.* 30. *f.* 69.

α. corollis viridiscentibus.

β. corollis rubellis.

The VACCINIUM *resinosum* is a native of Canada and Pensylvania, and the mountains of Virginia and both the Carolinas.

It forms a pretty little shrub, is usually planted in pots and protected from frost during the winter; but is sufficiently hardy to bear our climate in the open air, at least in a sheltered situation.

Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1772. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, Hackney. Flowers in May and June. Thrives best in a mixture of bog-earth and loom.

Pubby T. Curtis St. Geo Crescent May 1 1810.

ASPALATHUS CARNOSA. FLESHY-LEAVED ASPALATHUS.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus: lacinia ſuperiore majore. *Legum.* ovatum, muticum, ſubdiſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASPALATHUS *carnoſa;* foliis faſciculatis carnoſis teretibus glabris, floribus lateralibus terminalibuſque, calycibus bracteatis. *Thunb. Prod.* 127. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 957.

ASPALATHUS *carnoſa;* foliis faſciculatis teretiuſculis obtuſis, calycibus ſubpubeſcentibus acutis, corollis glabris. *Mant.* 261. *Syſt. Vegetab.* 646. *Reich. Sp. Pl.* 3. 411.

ASPALATHUS *carnoſa;* foliis faſciculatis carnoſis teretibus glabris ſurſum incraſſatis obtuſis, floribus quaternis terminalibus. *Berg. Cap.* 216.

The genus of ASPALATHUS, as at preſent conſtituted, contains a great many very diſſimilar plants. This is the third ſpecies figured in the Botanical Magazine (vide Nos. 344 and 829), neither of which appear to have much affinity with each other. Our preſent plant was communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, under the name of A. *craſſifolia;* but is certainly different from the one figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, which has its leaves terminated with a ſort of ariſta. It appears to anſwer in moſt reſpects to the deſcription of A. *carnoſa* in the Mantiſſa above quoted, and correſponds with the imperfect ſpecimen from the Linnean Herbarium, preſerved in that of Sir JOSEPH BANKS. It is a pretty little ſhrub, native of the Cape of Good Hope, and muſt be kept in a greenhouſe during the winter months. Flowers in May and June.

Drawn by Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo. Gogicent May. 1. 1810. Engraved by Jansom Lon.n

CAMPANULA THYRSOIDEA. LONG-SPIKED BELL-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *thyrſoidea ;* hiſpida, caule ſimpliciſſimo, foliis lingulatis integerrimis ſpica congeſta ovato-oblonga, bracteis foliiformibus flore lanuginoſo longioribus.

CAMPANULA *thyrſoidea ;* hiſpida, racemo ovato-oblongo terminali, caule ſimpliciſſimo, foliis lanceolato-linearibus. *Syſt. Veget.* 208. *Sp. Pl.* 235. *Reich.* 1. 461. *Willd.* 905. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 31. *Jacq. Vind.* 211. *Obſ.* 1. *p.* 33. *t.* 21. *Fl. Auſtr.* 5. *t.* 411. *Roth. Germ. I.* 100. *II.* 257. *Allioni Ped. n.* 415. *Scop. Carn.* 1. *p.* 148. *Villars Dauph.* 2. *p.* 510. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 486. *addit.*

CAMPANULA floribus lanuginoſis in denſiſſimam ſpicam congeſtis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 688.

CAMPANULA alpina echioides pyramidata. *Tourn. Inſt.* 109.

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TRACHELIUM thyrſoides. *Cluſ. Pann. p.* 688. *Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 172. *Raj. Hiſt.* 734.

TRACHELIUM foliis Echii. *Robert Icones.*

TRACHELIUM ſpicatum tenuifolium. *Park.* 645.

CERVICARIA major tenuifolia. *Thal. Harc. t.* 4.

ALOPECURUS alpinus quibuſdam. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 809.

ECHIUM montanum Dalechampii. *Dalech. Hiſt. Lugd.* 2. *p.* 9. *edit. lat. p.* 1106.

ECHIUM alpinum luteum. *Bauh. Pin.* 154. *quoad ſynonyma.*

TRACHELIUM αλπικοπυραμιδοειδες. *Richier de Belleval in Gilibert Demonſtrations Botaniques, v.* 1. *t.* 31.

This

This native of alpine ſtony paſtures was firſt diſcovered by Clusius, and is deſcribed but not figured in his account of plants obſerved in Hungary, Auſtria, and Stiria.

The original repreſentations of this plant by the older Botaniſts, are thoſe of Dalechamp, John Bauhin, and Richier du Belleval. The laſt author, though now little known, was Profeſſor of Botany at Montpelier, in the time of Henry IV. of France, and under the royal patronage eſtabliſhed the firſt botanical garden there. He was very induſtrious in ſearching after new plants, and had deſcribed and engraved on copper ſeveral hundred ſpecies, but dying before he could give them to the world, they were long neglected, and have only within theſe few years been publiſhed by Gilibert, in his Demonſtrations Botaniques.

Haller has remarked, that there is more reſemblance between C. *thyrſoidea*, *ſpicata*, and *Cervicaria*, than might be at firſt ſuppoſed: it appears indeed that either the two former have been confounded together, or that the *ſpicata*, ſometimes grows in a ſhorter and more denſe ſpike than uſual. Thus Allioni's firſt figure of this laſt-mentioned ſpecies is hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from our plant, except that the bractes are ovate-acuminate, and very little longer than the flower, and the leaves have an undulate margin. But if the character of the bractes is to be depended upon, it will be doubtful whether ſome of the above-quoted figures do not rather belong to *ſpicata* than to *thyrſoidea*. That of John Bauhin we ſhould have concluded to have been C. *Cervicaria*, had not Scopoli informed us, that it is not at all unuſual for the flowers of *thyrſoidea* to grow in diſtinct alternate cluſters, as that figure repreſents.

Jacquin obſerves, that when plants of the firſt year were removed into the garden and planted in a ſhady damp border, they grew two feet high the next ſummer, and made a much more elegant appearance than in their native place.

Introduced in the year 1785, by Dr. William Pitcairn. Our drawing was made ſeveral years ago, from a fine flowering plant in the late Mr. Curtis's Botanic Garden at Brompton. It is a hardy biennial, propagated by ſeeds.

MELANTHIUM MONOPETALUM. MANY-FLOWERED MELANTHIUM.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. ſupra No. 994.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *monopetalum ;* ſpica multiflora, denſiore, cylindracea ; corollæ tubo longitudine limbi campanulati. *G.*

MELANTHIUM *monopetalum. Linn. Suppl.* 231 *(a Willdenovio minus recte ad* WURMBEAM *ſuam* longifloram *citatum.) Hort. Kew.* 1. 489. *(excluſis Burmanno ad* revolutum *nobis ſupra No.* 994 *in Spec. Enum. et Houttuynio ad* ſpicatum *ſupra No.* 694 *allegandis.) Nobis ſupra No.* 994 *in Spec. Enum. (excluſis ſynonymis ad* pumilum *transferendis.)* M. pumilum *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 270 *nequaquam hujus generis ?*

WURMBEA *campanulata. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 265. *excluſa varietate* β *quæ jam ſupra in No.* 694 *uti diverſa ſpecies depicta eſt.*

WURMBEA *capenſis.* γ. calycibus albis ; marginibus fuſcis ; ſpica longiore. *Thunb. Diſſ. Nov. Pl. Gen.* 1. 19. *tab. fig.* 1.

WURMBEA. *Lam. Illuſtr. tab.* 170. *fig.* 1.

A greenhouſe plant from the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1788. We did not ſee the living ſpecimen. In the enumeration of the ſpecies of this genus, which we have given in No. 994, the ſynonymy belonging to *pumilum*, has been by miſtake added to *monopetalum*. The MELANTHIUM *pumilum* of WILLDENOW belongs moſt probably to another genus ; our M. *pumilum* is his WURMBEA *pumila*. G.

Syd.ham Edwards Del. Publ.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo: Ons.n st June 1. 1810. F. Sansom Jun.r Sc.

Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent June 1. 1810

GALAXIA GRAMINEA. NARROW-LEAVED GALAXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1208.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALAXIA *graminea ;* foliis subulato-linearibus, convoluto-canaliculatis, basi dilatatis. *G.*

GALAXIA *graminea. Thunb. Diss. Nov. Pl. Gen.* 51. 2. *cum Icon. Prod.* 10. *Cavan. Diss.* 6. 341. *t.* 189. *f.* 3. *Jacq. Coll.* 2. 366. *t.* 18. *f.* 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. 583.

IXIA *fugacissima. Linn. Suppl.* 94.

For the drawing of the present plant, as well as of MELANTHIUM *monopetalum* and APONOGETON *distachyon*, we are obliged to the kindness of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, for whose library the original drawings were made. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Has several times flowered at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S; but as we never had an opportunity of seeing it while in bloom, we shall not attempt any further description than is given in the specific character. Is said to vary with a yellow tube and violet-coloured limb. Grows on hills between Cape Town and the Table Mountain. The leaves are almost the length of the tube of the corolla, which is equally fugacious with that of *ovata*, already published in No. 1208. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1283, l. 27, for "one-valved" read "two-valved."
No. 1284, l. 7. pro "*corollæ*" lege "*corolla.*

Syd.ty Edwards Del. F.Jansom Jun.r Sc.

Pubby T.Curtis St.Geo. Crescent June 1.1801.

APONOGETON DISTACHYON. FORKED-FLOWERED APONOGETON.

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Claſs, Order, and Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1268.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APONOGETON *diſtachyon ;* ſpica bifida, foliis linearioblongis, natantibus, bracteis integris, floribus polyandris. *Linn. Suppl.* 215. *Thunb. Diſſ. Nov. Pl. Gen.* 4. 74. *cum Icone. Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 353. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 495. *Ic. Pl. Capenſ. Cod. Bankſ. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 923.

Root tuberous (G.), eatable when roaſted ; *leaves* radical, with long *petioles*, *blade* lanceolate-ovate, quite entire, ſmooth, floating, like that of POTAMOGETON *natans ; ſpike* bipartite, imbricate inwards ; *flowers* exceedingly fragrant, white, alternate, upright, placed within an ovate *bracte ; ſtamens* 6—12 ; *piſtils* 2—5. A water-plant. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON, in 1788. Blooms moſt part of the year when placed in the greenhouſe. Having had no opportunity of examining the living plant, we have truſted to the drawing and the Hortus Kewenſis for what we have ſaid. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 1129. ALLIUM INODORUM. In *No.* 1142. *p.* 2. *add.* we have already obſerved that this was the ſame with the *fragrans* of VENTENAT and REDOUTE ; we now find it to be likewiſe the *gracile* of Hortus Kewenſis ; an unlooked for diſcovery, *gracile* having been univerſally deemed a ſtove plant, and

and a native of Jamaica; while our plant is ſeen to thrive the year through in the open ground, being moſt probably a native of Carolina and even Virginia. Such however as we have ſeen in the hot-houſe, have always appeared to us to be drawn and unnaturally ſlender, with ſomewhat ſmaller flowers and paler on the outſide; and did not ſeem to be in their proper climate. In neither ſituation is any fragrance to be perceived until evening and during the night, a circumſtance that may account for the name of *inodorum*, as well as the omiſſion of any notice of the fragrance of *gracile* in the work above mentioned. *Inodorum* was firſt taken up by Dr. SOLANDER in the Hortus Kewenſis; and although we may ourſelves be ſatisfied that our plant is his ſpecies; yet we muſt admit, that the deſcription which the Doctor has bequeathed us in the Bankſian MSS is too general and inſufficient, and the original ſpecimen in the Herbarium in too imperfect a ſtate to ſecure us againſt all objections that may be raiſed by others as to their ſpecific identity; wherefore we think it ſafer to make the following changes in the Synonymy and Name. *G.*

For ALLIUM INODORUM, read ALLIUM GRACILE.

(*) Planta caldario hoſpitata. *G.*

ALLIUM *gracile. Dryander in Hort. Kew.* 1. 429. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 83. *Bot. Repoſ. tab.* 107.

A. *ſtriatum.* β. *Lil. a Red.* 50; *ſpecies ab* α *toto cœlo diverſa; quod vide ſupra No.* 1035.

(**) Planta ſub dio vegeta. *G.*

ALLIUM *fragrans. Vent. Hort. Malm.* 26. *tab.* 26. *Lil. a Red.* 2. *tab.* 6.

A. *inodorum. Solander in Hort. Kew.* 1. 427? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 76? *Nob. ſupra No.* 1129 *(excluſo Michaux), et No.* 1142. *pag. alt. Add.*

A. *ornithogaloides. Walt. Fl. Carol.* 121? *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 7. 544?

ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *v.* 1. 306? *cujus ſpecimen in Herb. Bankſ. e ſemine virginiano ortum inter* ALLIA *ibi reponitur. G.*

O. floribus umbellatis, ſpatha bivalvi. *Gron. Virgin. ed.* 2. *p.* 51?

SALVIA AMŒNA. PURPLE-FLOWERED SAGE.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subcampanulatus, 2-labiatus: labio superiore 1—3-dentato. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *amœna*; caule fruticoso, foliis cordatis crenato-serratis rugosis undulatis subtus pallidis, calycibus trifidis, racemis terminalibus verticillatis ebracteatis.

SALVIA *violacea. Donn Hort. Cantab. edit.* 4. *p.* 8.

Stem shrubby, obtusely quadrangular, swelled at the joints, branched. *Leaves* drooping, heart-shaped, rugose, waved at the margin, notched, dark green, paler on the under surface, scarcely pubescent, on *footstalks* equalling the leaves in length: upper ones on the flowering branches growing in whorls. *Flowers* in terminal racemes, verticillate, about six in a whorl. *Calyx* two-lipped: upper-lip entire, acute, somewhat reflexed at the point, smooth. *Corolla* twice the length of the calyx, bright violet-coloured: *upper-lip* hairy on the outside, point somewhat recurved: *lower-lip* dependent, three-lobed: *lobes* obtuse, nearly equal. *Stamens* shorter than corolla: *anthers* purple with yellow pollen. *Style* purple, exserted, hairy: *stigmas* revolute.

This species of SAGE approaches very near to Dr. SMITH's *amethystina*, from which it differs in its leaves not being tomentose underneath, in the length of its footstalks, in the more shrubby and more branched stalks. Its foliage resembles very much the *tubiflora* of the same author, but the flowers are totally different.

Those Salvias which have the upper-lip of the calyx undivided, including most, if not all, the South-American and West-Indian species, might, perhaps, be advantageously separated from the European ones, having a five-cleft calyx, and formed into a distinct genus. This separation would be a great relief, in a genus so extensive, that Prof. VAHL has enumerated one hundred and thirty-seven species; and has not even divided them into sections. DONN, in his catalogue of the Cambridge garden, has the present species under the name of *violacea*, but the *violacea* of VAHL is an annual and quite distinct from this.

Native of the West-Indies: has been cultivated in the stove by Mr. LODDIGES these ten years or more, and is easily propagated by cuttings. Flowers in May and June.

LACHNÆA ERIOCEPHALA. WOOLLY-HEADED LACHNÆA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida : limbo inæquali. *Nux* ſubdrupacea.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHNÆA *eriocephala ;* capitulis ſolitariis lanatis foliis quadrifariam imbricatis. *Sp. Pl.* 514. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 434. *Reich.* 2. 199. *Bot. Repoſ.* 104.

PASSERINA *eriocephala ;* foliis linearibus convexis imbricatis, capitulis lanatis. *Thunb. Prod.* 75.

The bracteæ beneath the capitulum, which in ſome ſpecies of Lachnæa are very large, in this differ but little from the leaves, except that they are ſomewhat wider and have villous edges.

It is not a plant of much ſhow, but its foliage from its regularity is ſtriking, and it takes up little room and is eaſily propagated by cuttings. Introduced by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY in 1793. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe during the winter months, but is not very tender.

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS, *var.* β. flore pleno.
DOUBLE-FLOWERED JAPAN CORCHORUS.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, deciduus. *Capf.* plurivalvis, loculamentofa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORCHORUS *japonicus ;* capfulis rotundis glabris, foliis duplicato-ferratis. *Thunb. Jap.* 227. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1218.

α. flore fimplici.
TEITO vulgo Jamma Buki. *Kæmp. Amæn.* 844.
β. flore pleno. *Bot. Repof.* 587.
JAMMA Buki altera. *Kæmp. Amæn.* 845.
CORCHORUS flore pleno e Japonica. *Hottuyn. Linn. Pfl. Syft.* 7. *p.* 245. *t.* 45. *f.* 2.

The CORCHORUS *japonicus*, though of very late introduction, is likely to be foon common, as it increafes very faft by fuckers which the roots throw up in numbers, and ftrikes moft readily from cuttings. At prefent it is treated as a greenhoufe-, fometimes as a ftove-fhrub, but will probably be found fufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our winters in the open air as well as the OPHIOPOGON *japonicus* (No. 1063) which likewife grows fpontaneoufly about Nagafaki.

The fingle-flowered variety has not, to our knowledge, been ever feen in Europe: that with double flowers was introduced into the Kew Gardens in 1805, by Mr. WILLIAM KERR; from whence it has already fpread into moft of the principal collections about London. It is cultivated both in Japan and China as an ornamental fhrub.

Our drawing was taken from a fmall plant communicated to us by Mr. DEVEY, Florift, in the King's-Road, Chelfea, in Auguft laft; but its more natural feafon of flowering appears to be in the fpring: in Japan it blooms in February and the following months.

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STYPHELIA TRIFLORA. CLUSTER-FLOWERED STYPHELIA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bracteis 4 pluribufve. *Cor.* elongato-tubulofa; *tubo* intus juxta bafin fafciculis 5 villorum: *limbo* laciniis revolutis, barbatis. *Fil.* exferta. *Ovarium* 5-loculare: loculis monofpermis. *Drupa* fubexfucca, putamine offeo, folido. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STYPHELIA *triflora;* foliis elliptico- vel oblongo-lanceolatis planis glaucis: paginis marginibufque lævibus, ramulis glabris, floribus corymbofo-approximatis, pedunculis 1—3-floris. *Brown Prod. Nov. Hol. p.* 537.

STYPHELIA *triflora;* foliis imbricatis fparfis glaucis, ovato-mucronatis, floribus axillaribus ternis. *Bot. Repof.* 72.

STYPHELIA *triflora;* racemis fparfis, axillaribus, trifloris; foliis fparfis, imbricatis, ovatis, acuminatis, concaviufculis, glaucis. *Gawler Recenf. Plant. Repof.* 13.

There appears to be a confiderable difference in the form and colour of the corolla, between the figure here given, and that in the Botanift's Repofitory; but as our plant correfponds with the character given by Mr. BROWN in his Prodromus, we do not hefitate to refer it to his S. *triflora.* The peduncles are not exclufively three-flowered, but more frequently one or two-flowered, are axillary, and crowded together at about the middle of the branch. The bractes at the bafe of the calyx are not very well expreffed in the figure; they are generally three, very obtufe, the exterior one much fmaller than the others, befides a few minute imbricate fcales, fcarcely difcernible to the naked eye. It is a handfome evergreen, requiring only to be protected from froft, and when they come to flower freely, which at prefent few are of fufficient age to do, will be very fhewy.

Propagated by feeds and cuttings. Flowers in July. Native of New-Holland in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackfon. Introduced about 1793, by Mr. HIBBERT. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the King's-Road, Chelfea.

NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (α). PALE-CUPPED WHITE GARDEN NARCISSUS.

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Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis; (umbella pluri-multiflora; fil. fere tota adnata; anth. alternæ infra os tubi hærentes,* 3 *intra coronam proſtantes;)* foliis linearibus loratis, carinatis, glaucinis; ſcapo ſubtereti; pedicellis ſpatha longioribus; corollæ tubo lacinias ſubadæquante; corona iſtis ſubtriplo breviore, patentiſſime cupulata, trilobata repanda. *G.*

NARCISSUS *orientalis. Hort. Kew.* 1. 409; *nec Linnæi, qui* biflorum *voluit.* G.

(α) herba glauciore; ſcapo obſoletius ſtriato, obeſius tereti; coronæ lobulorum margine integerrima. *G.*

N. *tereticaulis. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 5. 245.

(β) ſcapo ſtriatulo; coronæ lobulorum margine minus æquabili. *G.*

N. *orientalis.* γ. *Nobis ſupra No.* 946 *(excluſa Ni.* 940 *citatione).*

(γ) flore luteo; corona ſaturatius colorata. *G.*

N. *orientalis. Nobis ſupra No.* 1026; *excl. Norum* 940 *et* 948 *tationibus.*

(δ) flore ſubpleno. *G. Supra No.* 1011.

N. *Tazzetta. Prod. Flor. Græc. Sibth. v.* 1. 220?

N. medio luteus copioſo flore odore gravi. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 57. *f.* 11.

N. narbonenſis medio luteus. *Park. Par. t.* 81. *f.* 3.

N. byzantinus totus luteus. *Id. eod.* 78?

N. medio luteus polyanthos. *Ger. Emac.* 124. *f.* 8.

N. præcox ſimplici flore. I. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 154.—latifolius ſimplex medio luteus. III. *Id. eod.*

This is the real *orientalis* of the *Hortus Kewenſis.* Probably native of the Levant and Italy. The *orientalis* of LINNÆUS is the *biflorus* of No. 179. *G.*

EMENDANDA.

EMENDANDA.

No. 940. For "NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (α)" read "NARCISSUS TREWIANUS. LARGEST TREW'S NARCISSUS."

NARCISSUS *trewianus ; (3—5-florus ; fil. adnata ; anth. ori tubi circumpositæ ; 3 intra coronam prominulæ ;)* foliis lineari-loratis carinatis ; scapo tereti-ancipiti striato ; pedicellis spatha subbrevioribus ; corollæ tubo germine 3plo longiore ; corona laciniis subduplo brevioribus, campanulato-rotata, plicato-corrugata, obsolete trilobo-repanda, margine inæquabiliter fissa, subdentato-erosula. *G.*

N. *orientalis* (α). *Supra No.* 940.
Baselman major. *Trew. Seligm.* 1. *t.* 23.
N. latifolius byzantinus medio luteus. II. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 154.
N. anglicus polyanthos. *Park. Par.* 82. *t.* 81. *f.* 6.
N. polyanthos major albus calyce medio croceo-luteo. *Rudb. Elys. t.* 60. *f. vi.*

In the above cited number, we had considered this as a variety of *orientalis ;* we now think otherwise. We believe it to be the stock from which the *biflorus* (No. 194) our gardens has degenerated, and doubt very much the truth of that being an aboriginal plant of this country. In all the specimens of *biflorus* we have observed the anthers were white and devoid of pollen, whence the plant never perfected its fruit. Probably native of the Levant. There is a smaller variety of the present species with more flowers. *G.*

No. 948. For "NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (β)" read "NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS (β)."

NARCISSUS *incomparabilis. Vid. supra No.* 51, *et in No.* 934, *ad alterius paginæ calcem.*
(β) *subbiflorus ;* corona trilobatim erosa. *Anne pura varietas ? vel ex mixta cum* orientali *generatione enata planta ?* G.
N. *orientalis. Haworth. Linn. Trans.* 5. 244 ; *nec aliorum.*

In No. 948 we had considered this also as a variety of *orientalis ;* but after having examined the living specimens, we have no doubt of its being much nearer to *incomparabilis*, with which it agrees in colour, habit, scent, and very distinct character of the stamens ; the crown is evidently imperfect. *G.*

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NARCISSUS BIFRONS (β.) JONQUIL-SCENTED NARCISSUS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 924 *et* 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—See above No. 1186.

NARCISSUS *bifrons. Vid. supra No.* 1186.
(α) corollæ corona erofo-fexlobata, margine minus æquabili. *G.*
NARCISSUS *bifrons. Supra No.* 1186.
NARCISSUS medio luteo copiofiore flore ftellato odoratus. *Rudb. Elyf. t. f. ix.*
NARCISSUS *compreffus. Haworth. Linn. Tranf.* 5. 245.
(β) corollæ corona campanulato-rotata, æquabiliter fexlobato-incifa, margine integerrima. *G.*

The variety α is what β generally becomes when long cultivated in our gardens; at leaft α is in the ftate we have feen this fpecies when new-imported from Holland, and β that in which we have feen it after feveral years abode with us. The crown of the corolla in this genus is one of the moft variable parts of the flower.

Our drawing was made from a fpecimen in the Nurfery of Meffrs. GIBBS and Co. Old-Brompton. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Curtis, Stamford Street.

NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS(δ). SMALLER WHITE SPANISH DAFFODIL.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 924 *et* 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—See above, No. 924.

NARCISSUS *moſchatus ; (uniflorus ; ſtam. æqualia ab imo tubo libera, intra coronam conniventer porrecta ;)* foliis lineari-loratis, carinatis, varie glaucinis *(quandoque tortim obliquatis ;)* ſcapo tereti-compreſſo, ancipiti, ſtriato ; ſpatha tubum ſuperante ; pedicello craſſo breviſſimo ; germine quam tubus parum breviore ; tubo quam corona triplo breviore ; limbi laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis lateribus reflexis *(modo obliquatis,)* corona parum brevioribus, interioribus fere duplo anguſtioribus ; corona maxima, cyathi-formi-cylindracea, deorſum obſolete hexagona, ſurſum denſius plicato-corrugata, intus rugulis minutis tranſverſim lineolata, ore brevi ſex-lobato-inciſo ; lobis rotundatis, recurvato-patulis, margine obſoletius inique dentatis, criſpulis. *G.*

NARCISSUS *moſchatus. α. Vid. ſupra No.* 924, *ubi addi poſſint ;*
NARCISSUS *tortuoſus. Haworth. Miſc. Nat.* 179.
PSEUDO-NARCISSUS hiſpanicus major albus. *Park. Par. t.* 107. *f.* 6.

(δ) corolla minore, candidiore ; corona limbo firme exacte iſometra. *G.—Inodorus ?*

NARCISSUS *albus. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 5. 243.
N. *candidiſſimus. Lil. a Redoute. t.* 188.
PSEUDO-NARCISSUS hiſpanicus minor albus. *Park. Par. t.* 101. *f.* 4.

A much

A much rarer plant in our gardens than the one already publiſhed in No. 924. We are indebted to Mr. HAWORTH of Little-Chelſea, for the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made. We ſuſpect that this, *major*, and *bicolor* are mere varieties of each other. *Pſeudo-Narciſſus* and *minor* are evidently diſtinct from them all, but very probably varieties of each other. The three former are moſt probably native of Spain and other ſouthern parts of the continent, the latter of Great-Britain and the more northern parts of Europe. *G.*

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pubby T. Curtis 1.st Geo. Crescent July 1.1810. F. Sansom Jun.r Sc

NARCISSUS MAJOR. β. γ. LARGE YELLOW SPANISH NARCISSUS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *major*; caracter, quem ſupra in No. 1300, *moſchato* aſcripſimus, in hancce quoque ſpeciem exacte quadrat, niſi quod hic coronæ lobi profundius ſeparati ſint, deſitque corrugatio lineolata interna. *G.*

N. *major.* α. *Vid. ſupra No.* 51. bicolor; *quoad* β *et* γ. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 23.

PSEUDO N. hiſpanicus maximus aureus. *Park. Par. t.* 101. *f.* 1.

P. N. major hiſpanicus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 165.

(β) corona anguſtiore, ore minus patente, foliis vix obliquis. *G. Figura ſuperior in Tabula.*

P. N. aureus præcox. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 6. *f.* 1.

N. major luteus calyce prælongo alter. *Rudb. Eys. t.* 70. *f.* 9.

(γ) flore minore. *G. Figura inferior in Tabula.*

N. *Sibthorpii. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 5. 243. *excluſ. obſerv.*

P. N. hiſpanicus minor. *Park. Par. t.* 107. *f.* 2.

See what we have obſerved on *moſchatus* and *bicolor* in *Nis.* 924, 1187, and 1300. *G.*

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

**Uniflori.* ***Folia lineari-lorata, carinata.* G.

pſeudo-Narciſſus. *Eng. Bot. t.* 17. *Lil. a Red. t.* 158.

minor. *Supra No.* 6; *præcedentene diſtinctus?*

diſtinctine? { major. *Supra No.* 51, (β). *No.* 1301. *fig. ſupera.* (γ). *in eod. fig. infera.*
bicolor. *Supra No.* 1187.
moſchatus. *Supra No.* 924. (β). *No.* 1300.

incomparabilis. *Supra No.* 121, *et in No.* 934, *ad alterius paginæ calcem;* Gouani. *Lil. a Red. t.* 220. (β). *ſubbiflorus. Supra No.* 1298 *in Emend. pag. alt;* orientalis. (β.) *ſupra No.* 948; orientalis. *Haw. Linn. Tranſ.* 5. 244. *Vix mera varietas? Rectius forſan mixtæ generationis planta?* G.

***Folia*

** *Folia semiteretia, attenuata sursum, ecarinata.* G.
Bulbocodium. *Supra No.* 88. *Lil. a Red. t.* 24.
triandrus. *Supra No.* 48. (β). *No.* 1262.
**Pluriflori.* G.
calathinus. *Supra No.* 934. *excl.* (γ). odorus. *Lil. a Red. t.* 157.
elatior. *Haw. Lin. Transf.* 5. 244. (β). odorus *supra No.* 78.
trilobus. *Supra No.* 945.
bifrons. *Supra No.* 1186. (β). *No.* 1299.
Jonquilla. *Supra No.* 15. *Lil. a Red. t.* 159.
serotinus. *Desfont. Flor. atl. t.* 82. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 41.
**Multiflori.* ***Folia lineari-lorata.* ****Corona brevis.* G.
poeticus. *Eng. bot. t.* 275. (β). anguſtifolius. *Supra No.* 193.
tenuior. *Supra No.* 373; *vix pura ſpecies?*
biflorus. *Supra No.* 179; *hic verus Linnæi in Mantiſſa* orientalis, *nequaquam vero Horti Kewenſis, ut conſtat ex ſpecimine in Herb. Bankſ. Planta ob antheras polline orbatas ſterilis? A ſubſequente forſan in noſtris hortis degenerata?* G.
trewianus. *Nobis ſupra No.* 1299, *in emendandis.* orientalis. (α). *Supra No.* 940, *expurgata ſynonymia.* G.
orientalis. *Supra Nis.* 946, 1011, 1026, *et* 1299. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 409. *(excluſ. Lin.)* tereticaulis. *Haw. Lin. Tranſ.* 5. 245. Tazzetta. *Prod. Fl. Græc. Sibthorp.* 1. 220?
italicus. *Supra No.* 1188.
papyraceus. *Supra No.* 949.
dubius. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 40. *Nec nobis in vivo notus.*

PELIOSANTHES TETA. GREEN-FLOWERED TETA.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* fupera, marcefcens, hexapetalo-divifa, rotato-explanata, in difco bulla cava glandulofa circulari concolore germinitega medio pervia umbilicate aucta; laciniis parabolice oblongis, æqualibus. *Fil.* breviffima æqualia, bullæ intus adnata. *Anth.* biloculares, didymæ, tranfverfe oblongæ, bullæ ori accumbenter circumpofitæ, ftylum verfus dehifcentes. *Germ.* triloculare, ovulis in loculo binis? collateralibus. *Stylus* breviffimus, craffus, truncato-pyramidatus, acute trigonus, viridiffimus, umbonulo ftamineo *(quem permeat dum aperturam ejus fubobturat)* ifometer. *Stigma* cicatricula triradiata in fummo ftylo fignata. G.

OBS. *Ex agro bengalenfi.* Planta *herbacea, perennis, vix pedalis;* radix e rhizomate *centrali craffius fimpliciterque fibrofa;* folia *plura radicalia, ambientia, erecto-divergentia, e bafi petiolatim anguftata in laminam oblongo-lanceolatam triplo longiorem ampliata, plicato-nervofa, denfe tranfverfe venofa, glabra;* caulis *(fæpe plures) annuus, fimplex, folia vix adæquans, interfoliaceus, teres, ftrictus, glaber, violaceo-viridis, deorfum foliolis nonnullis vagis bracteæformibus ftipatus;* inflor. *aggregato-racemofa, ex* fafciculis *plurimis* 2–5 *floris feffilibus bracteatis in racemum erectum fpurfim digeftis;* flores *erecti, fubherbacei? violaceo-viridefcentes, inodori, pedicellati, tertiam unciæ partem diametro fubadæquantes, laciniis longitudine fere germinis;* anth. *pallido-lutefcentes;* pedicelli *germini turbinato cui continui fere ifometri, teretes, glabri, finguli* bractea *membranacea ovato-acuminata corollam fubadæquante excepti. Nec eorum vidimus fructum maturum.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELIOSANTHES *Teta. Bot. Rep. Tab.* 525; *quoad partes diffectim exhibitas parum fida.* G.

TETA *viridiflora. Roxburgh Cat. MSS. penes D. A. B. Lambert, abfque omni defcriptione.*

TETA. *Bengalenfibus.*

Lately

Lately introduced into this country by Dr. ROXBURGH, from Chittagong on the Coaſt of Bengal. Is ſaid to have firſt flowered in the collection of Lady AMELIA HUME. Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen that bloomed this ſummer at Mr. VERE's, Kenſington; where it was cultivated in the bark-bed of the hothouſe. The flowers kept falling off, parting from the pedicle juſt below the germen, without ripening their fruit, indeed before they begun to decay. Mr. BROWN believes that there is a joint at the place where this ſeparation takes place; but we could not ourſelves perceive any. A very ſingular genus; ſeems to us in general appearance to come nearer to HELONIAS or rather VERATRUM (if theſe genera are to be kept diſtinct) than to any other vegetable we know of; at the ſame time they differ in ſeveral material points, as may be ſeen by the above deſcription. G.

Published by J. Curtis, 5th Gro. Crescent, July 1, 1810.

COFFEA ARABICA. COFFEE-TREE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Stam.* supra tubum. *Bacca* infera disperma. *Sem.* arillata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COFFEA *arabica*; foliis oblongo-ovatis acuminatis, pedunculis axillaribus aggregatis, corollis quinquefidis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 973.

COFFEA *arabica*; floribus quinquefidis, baccis dispermis. *Sp. Pl.* 245. *Amæn. Acad. v.* 6. *p.* 160. *Gært. Sem.* 1. *p.* 118. *t.* 25. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 229. *Kniph. Cent.* 11. *n.* 32. *Regn. Bot.*

COFFEA *Hort. Cliff.* 59. *Blackw. t.* 37. *Plenck Ic. t.* 130. *Ellis Monogr. Douglas Monogr. Mosely Monogr. Silander Act. Stockh.* 1757. *p.* 236*. *Lamarck Il. t.* 160.

JASMINUM arabicum lauri folio, cujus semen apud nos Coffe dicitur. *Jussieu Act. Paris* 1713. *p.* 291. *t.* 7.

JASMINUM arabicum, castaneæ folio, flore albo odoratissimo. *Till. Pis.* 87. *t.* 32.

EUONYMO similis Ægyptiaca, fructu baccis lauri simili. *Bauh. Pin.* 498.

BON. *Alpin. Ægypt. ed.* 1. *p.* 26. *t.* 27. *ed.* 2. *p.* 63. *t.* 65. *ed.* 3. *p.* 36. *t.* 16.

BON. *vel* BAN arbor. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. *p.* 422. *Pluk. Alm.* 69. *Phyt. t.* 272. *f.* 1. *Park. Theat.* 1622.

The *Coffee-tree* is fully described by ELLIS and several other writers; and GÆRTNER has given an elaborate description of the fruit. Some points however are better explained by the second figure from the left hand in our plate, which represents a transverse section of the seed, separated from its arillus. This shews the manner in which the seed is, as it were, rolled up, as if it had been originally compressed and orbicular; for that it is not the albumen alone, which is so convoluted, is proved by this, that the arillus can be visibly traced through all the convolutions. It is on account of this structure, that, when a perpendicular section of the seed is made, a portion of it falls out and leaves a cavity, as is represented both in GÆRTNER's and our figures. The embryo does not lie exposed in this cavity, as might be conceived by the figures, but is imbedded in the outer or dorsal convolution and brought into view by dissecting away part of the albumen.

As

As cultivated in our ſtoves, the Coffee-tree, if allowed ſufficient ſpace, makes a very handſome evergreen ſhrub, and will both flower and ripen its fruit. The flowers, which are very ſweet-ſcented, eſpecially after ſun-ſet, are ſo like thoſe of Jaſmin that it is not ſurpriſing that botaniſts ſhould at firſt have conſidered this tree as belonging to the ſame genus.

Coffee had been imported into every part of Europe, and uſed as a favourite beverage, long before it was known of what plant it was the product. Proſper Alpinus had ſeen the Coffee-tree, without fructification, in ſome gardens in Egypt; but the firſt intelligent botanical account was publiſhed by Ant. de Jussieu, in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1713. It was introduced to Europe by means of Witsen, a Burgomaſter of Amſterdam and Chairman of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, who gave directions to the governor of Batavia to procure ſeeds from Mocha in Arabia Felix. Theſe being ſown in the iſland of Java, ſeveral plants were produced, and one was tranſmitted to Witsen about the year 1690, who preſented it to the botanic garden at Amſterdam, of which he had been the founder. From the progeny of this plant, not only the principal botanic gardens in Europe, but alſo the Weſt-India Iſlands, were ſupplied with this intereſting tree. Within ſix years after its introduction into Holland, it appears to have been cultivated by Biſhop Compton at Fulham.

Much has been written upon the effects of Coffee on the conſtitution, which by ſome are conſidered as highly ſalutary, and by others as very injurious. There is no poſſibility of reconciling accounts ſo contrary; but doubtleſs the effects are various upon different perſons. One ſource of difference has not been ſufficiently attended to, which is the mode of preparing and taking it; exceſſive roaſting for inſtance muſt change its qualities altogether, and reduce it to the nature of charcoal; and what, as a grateful aromatic bitter, may, when taken pure, promote digeſtion, ſhall become altogether inimical thereto by being mixed with ſugar and cream. If we expect to experience effects ſimilar to what it produces upon the Arabs and Turks, we ought to follow their example, to uſe it as ſoon as roaſted, and without admixture.

Flowers with us in Auguſt and September. Propagated by the berries, which muſt be ſown ſoon after they are gathered, or they will not vegetate. Being native of Arabia Felix, within the tropics, requires to be kept in the ſtove, but ſhould be allowed a free circulation of air, or the leaves become damp and covered with inſects, which render the plant unſightly, and if not remedied will infalliby deſtroy it. Communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons.

FABRICIA LÆVIGATA. SMOOTH FABRICIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, semisuperus. *Petala* 5, sessilia. *Stigma* capitatum. *Capsula* multilocularis. *Sem.* alata. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FABRICIA *lævigata*; foliis alternis.
FABRICIA *lævigata*; foliis obovatis alternis glaucis, dentibus calycinis triangularibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 951.
FABRICIA *lævigata*. *Smith. Transf. Lin. Soc.* 3. *p.* 265. *Gærtn. fem.* 1. p. 175.

The genus FABRICIA was first established by GÆRTNER, who has given an excellent figure of the fruit, and has been confirmed by Dr. SMITH in the 3d volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society. The petals have short ungues and are not, as described by Gærtner, entirely sessile. The lamina of the petals are nearly orbicular and undulated at the margin. The laciniæ of the calyx are reflected upon the germen and semiorbicular, not triangular, at least in a recent state, though in drying, the rolling of the sides inwards sometimes gives them that form. The leaves though perfectly free from pubescence in their adult state, when they first appear are clothed on their under surface with fine silky hairs.

This shrub has been twenty years in this country, but we have not heard of its having flowered any where; the specimen from which our drawing was taken, bloomed last May in the botanic garden belonging to the Dublin Society, whence it was kindly transmitted to us in a recent state, by Dr. WALTER WADE, of the King's and Queen's College, Professor of Botany.

EUPHORBIA MELLIFERA. HONEY-BEARING EUPHORBIA.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4–seu 5–petala, calyci insidens. Cal. 1–phyllus, ventricosus. *Caps.* tricocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUPHORBIA *mellifera*; foliis sparsis lanceolatis acutis lævibus, pedunculis dichotomis, capsulis muricatis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 493. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 892. *Vent. Malmais.* 30.

EUPHORBIA longifolia. *Lamarck. Dict. n.* 13.

The EUPHORBIA *mellifera* is a native of Madeira, whence it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1784 by Mr. MASSON. It forms a very handsome shrub, growing with a straight stem and branching at the top. The branches are well clothed with leaves, very much resembling those of the Oleander, and bear the flowers in panicles at their extremities. The name was given it from the extraordinary quantity of honey secreted by the petals, the odour of which spreads far around. Except the figure in the Jardin de Malmaison, published at Paris, under the auspices of the Empress Josephine, we know of no representation of this plant. It requires to be carefully protected from frost.

Is propagated by cuttings. Flowers in April. Communicated to us by Mr. BARR, Nurseryman, Ball's-Pond, Islington, a skilful and experienced horticulturist, to whose urbanity we are frequently indebted.

N.° 1306

L. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1.1810.

Engd.m Edwards. Del. Published June 1.st 18[illegible]

ALOE ARBORESCENS. NARROW-LEAVED SWORD-ALOE.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *arboreſcens ; (ſubarboreo-caudeſcens ; flores e majoribus, recto-cylindrici, hexapetalo-partiti, nutantes ;)* foliis amplexicaulibus, in comam terminalem ambienter aggregatis, lorato-acuminatis, fere a baſi attenuatis, convoluto-concavis, recurvato-reflexis, ſucculentis, glabris, glauceſcentibus, margine ſerrato-ſpinoſis, dentibus junioribus viridibus ; caule ſimplici, bracteis vagis conſito ; racemo pyramidali-oblongato, denſiore ; pedicellis erecto-divergentibus, bracteas ovato-acuminatas ſubæquantibus ; corolla his ſublongiore, rotundato-trigona, ore brevi-patula ; ſtaminibus ſubinclufis ; ſtylo ſubexſerto. *G.*

ALOE *arboreſcens. Mill. Dict. n.* 3. *Decandolle Pl. Gr.* 38. *cum Ic. Haworth in Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 20. *n.* 43. *(excl.* perfoliata. β. *Linn. et Comm. Præl.* 69. *t.* 18.) *Bot. Rep. tab.* 468.

A. *perfoliata.* α. arboreſcens. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 466. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

A. *perfoliata.* n. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *v.* 1. 320. *ed.* 2. *v.* 1. 458. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 186 ; *ubi ut et in ed.* 2. *Sp. Pl. ex lapſu typographico omittitur* n *propria varietatis nota.*

A. africana cauleſcens foliis glaucis caulem amplectantibus. *Comm. Hort.* 2. 27. *tab.* 14.

A. cauleſc. fol. reflexis margine ſpinoſis africana. *Pluk. Phyt.* 129. *f.* 3.

ALOES à cornes de belier. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 1. 87.

Common Cape Tree-Aloe. *Pet. Gaz. Dec.* 7 *et* 8. *p.* 10. *tab.* 86. *f.* 3.

Caudex ſometimes attaining the heighth of ten or twelve feet ; *leaves* about two inches broad at their baſe ; *braſtes* reddiſh, ſtriate, membranous-ſphacelate ; *corolla* of a bright red colour, greeniſh at the end ; alternate *ſtamens* ſomewhat broader and firmer than the others as well as ſhorter ; *anthers* while entire vermillion coloured ; *ſtyle* flexuoſe upwards with a ſimple ſtigmatoſe point.

A greenhouſe

A greenhouſe plant. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated by P. Miller. Flowers in November and December. We are indebted for the preſent ſpecimen to the kindneſs of Mr. Haworth, whoſe collection of ſucculent plants is probably the completeſt in England. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 663. Scilla Italica.

Since our account of this ſpecies, we have aſſured ourſelves that the *italica* of Linnæus is the ſame with the *verna* of Hudson and ſubſequent authors; and of courſe diſtinct from the plant given in the above-cited *Numero*; which is however the *italica* of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, ſpecimens of which are depoſited in the Bankſian Herbarium. The ſynonymy adduced by Hudson to *verna* is erroneous, and belongs to the plant given in our work. Thus the Linnean *italica* with the ſynonyms ſhould be referred to *verna*; whilſt our ſynonymy ſhould be amended as follows:

SCILLA *italica. Hort. Kew.* 1. 443. *Allion. Fl. pedem. n.* 1896. *Link et Hoffm. in* Scilla. *Ann. Bot.* 1. 102; *excl. paſſim Linnæo ejuſque ſynonymis ad* vernam *relegandis.* G.

PHALANGIUM, &c. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1212. *excl. ſyn.*

ORNITHOGALUM hiſpanicum minus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 188. *Park. Par.* 139. *Ger. Emac.* 166. *fig.* 4.

In *italica* the braſtes are double, in *verna* ſingle. There is no ſpecimen of *italica* in the Linnean Herbarium; of courſe the ſpecies muſt be made out from the ſynonymy and what deſcription is left us. Is the *vincentina* really diſtinct from *italica*? See our enumeration of the ſpecies in No. 1185. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1293, pag. alt. l. 28, for "6" read "68."
No. 1298, l. 23, pro "*tationibus*" lege "*citationibus.*"
——— pag. alt. l. 28, for "No. 51" read "No. 121."
No. 1299. l. 16, for "α" read "β."
——— l. 17, for "β" read "α."
No. 1301, l. 17, pro "*Eyt.*" lege "*Elyt.*"
No. 1303, pag. alt. l. 35, pro "CREAM" lege "cream."

Pub.d by T. Curtis Sr.t Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1.1810.

PHLOX PILOSA. HAIRY PHLOX, or LYCHNIDEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filam.* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *pilosa*; hirsuta, caule erecto, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, foliolis calycinis subulatis, tubo corollæ curvulo pubescente.

PHLOX *pilosa*; foliis lanceolatis villosis, caule erecto, corymbo terminali. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. *Sp. Pl.* 216. *Reich.* 1. 431. *Willd.* 1. 840.

PHLOX *aristata*; viscidulo-pubescens: foliis sublinearibus: panicula e racemis laxis et subgeminiflоris fastigiata: aristis calycinis longissimis. *Michaux* 1. *p.* 144 ?

LYCHNOIDES Marilandica Jasmini flore quinquepartito, calycibus lanuginosis, foliis angustis acutis. *Raj. Sup.* 490.

LYCHNIDEA umbellifera Blattariæ accedens Virginiana major repens, foliis pilosis Pseudo-melanthii, flore albo pentapetaloide fistuloso. *Pluk. Alm.* 233. *t.* 98. *f.* 1.

There is no PHLOX *pilosa* in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis, consequently, if this species had ever been introduced into our gardens, it was probably lost long before the time of the publication of that work. It was however very soon after introduced by Mr. FRASER of Sloane-Square, who discovered it in his travels in North-America, to which country he has made no less than seven voyages, some of which were

were extended to the Weſt-India Iſles and to Newfoundland, for the purpoſe of collecting plants; and many of our late valuable acquiſitions are due to his laborious zeal, particularly the JATROPHA *panduræfolia*, figured at No. 604 of this work; one of the moſt ornamental plants in our ſtoves, bearing a conſtant ſucceſſion of brilliant ſcarlet flowers through the whole year.

If our ſynonym from RAY be right, of which we can hardly doubt, from his ſo accurately deſcribing the long, pointed, hairy ſegments of the calyx, this plant was, in his time, brought from Maryland into England by a Mr. VERNON, but whether in a living or dried ſtate he does not ſay.

PLUKENET deſcribes the flowers as white, but the colour entirely diſappears in drying, which might deceive him. That our plant does however vary with white flowers we learn from two very ſimilar ſpecimens preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, ſent by BARTRAM in 1764. The flowers of one of theſe are deſcribed as fleſh-coloured with a red centre, of the other white with a red centre; in both the ſtems are erect, and the whole plant hairy even to the tube of the corolla.

MICHAUX deſcribes ſimilar varieties of his *ariſtata*, which adds to the probability that it is the ſame with our *piloſa*.

Our drawing was taken in Mr. VERE's garden at Kenſington-Gore, from a ſpecimen in which the corolla was often variouſly jagged; but, except a few minute indentations, viſible at their points, the laciniæ are naturally quite entire, ſometimes obtuſe at others pointed.

Mr. FRASER found this ſpecies in the weſtern parts of Georgia and South-Carolina, and likewiſe about Santée River, the very ſituation which MICHAUX points out as the habitat of his *ariſtata*. If our other ſynonyms are correct, it muſt likewiſe be indigenous to Maryland and Virginia.

Flowers in May, June, and July. Is more tender than ſome of the ſpecies of this genus.

Sydenham Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1810

E. Sansom Junr. Sc.

PHLOX AMŒNA. FRASER'S HAIRY PHLOX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1307.

Specific Character.

PHLOX *amœna*; hirsuta, caulibus assurgentibus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, foliolis calycinis subulatis, corollæ tubo stricto glabro.

PHLOX *pilosa*; humilis, decumbens, pubescens: foliis lanceolatis, asperiusculis: summitatibus subsessiliter fasciculiflоris: calycis foliolis subulato-acuminatis: corollæ laciniis rotundato-obtusis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 145?

This species of Phlox is too nearly allied to the one figured in the preceding plate. The form of the calyx, the pubescence of the stem and leaves, and the inflorence, are just the same in both, and the only points of difference, except in the colour, size, and flatter expansion of the corolla, that we can discover, are that the stem in our present plant is more decumbent; the tube of the corolla straight and smooth, which, in *pilosa*, is somewhat curved and hairy; the leaves are rather broader in the middle and narrowed towards each extremity, whereas in the other they are broadest at the base and frequently, but not constantly, auriculated.

PLUKENET's figure appears to us to belong to our *pilosa*, as well as the synonym quoted from RAY by LINNÆUS, and we see no reason to doubt but that it is the real *pilosa* of LINNÆUS. But what MICHAUX has described for *pilosa* we take to be our *amœna*. Mr. FRASER first discovered it in 1786, near the Santée Canal, in South-Carolina, and never met with it in any other place. He has several times before attempted to introduce it into England, but without success until the present year.

From the size and brilliancy of its flowers, it must be deemed a valuable acquisition to our gardens. Flowers in May, June, and July. Being a native of the southern state it will probably be a little tender.

Sydenham Edwards Del.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo: Crescent. Aug.t 1. 1820

E. Sowerby Junr. sc.t

CLAYTONIA ALSINOIDES. CHICKWEED CLAYTONIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-valvis. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* 3-valvis, 1-locularis, 3-ſperma.

Specific Character.

CLAYTONIA *alſinoides*; foliis radicalibus ſpathulato-ovatis, caulinis ovatis diſtinctis, racemis ſubgeminatis, floribus ſecundis, bracteis ovatis linearibuſque.

DESCR. *Root* annual, or biennial, fibrous. *Radical leaves* on long footſtalks, ovate, acute, gradually narrowed at the baſe, fleſhy; *Cauline leaves* one pair, ovate, ſomewhat fleſhy, oppoſite, ſeſſile but not connate. Immediately above the leaves the ſtem uſually divides into two, ſometimes, though more rarely, into three branches, bearing the flowers on long pedicles ſingly, or two or three together, uſually looking one way, more or leſs nodding both before and after the efflorescence; furniſhed each with a *bracte* at its baſe, ovate like ſmall leaves at the lower, and linear at the upper ones. *Calyx* two-valved. *Corolla* of five petals, united at the baſe, white, emarginate. *Filaments* inſerted into the baſe of the petals: *Anthers* red. In habit it bears ſome reſemblance to STELLARIA *media* or common Chickweed.

This ſpecies is uſually taken for C. *ſibirica*, to which it is very ſimilar, but differs in the ſize and form of its cauline leaves, which in the latter are more than twice as large and of a rhomboid ſhape, more remarkably veined, and more narrowed at the baſe, but connate; it has alſo larger flowers, and one of the racemes generally bears a pair of leaves ſimilar to the firſt; the other bractes are all narrow and not like the firſt.

It appears by the ſpecimens preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium that our plant is a native of Nootka Sound, where it was diſcovered by Mr. MENZIES. Communicated by Mr. GEORGE GRAVES, Walworth. Flowers in May, June, and July, and in moiſt ground will maintain itſelf by its ſcattered ſeeds, without other trouble than keeping clear from weeds.

GOODIA PUBESCENS. HAIRY GOODIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. labium superius abbreviatum, 2-dentatum: inferius 3-dentatum, productius. *Corollæ* carina truncata. *Leg.* pedicellatum, complanatum, dolabriforme, 2-spermum. *Stigma* capitatum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

GOODIA *pubescens*; foliolis obcordatis villosis.
GOODIA *pubescens*. *Herbar. Banks.*

We have given another species of GOODIA at No. 958, but without any specific character, that being at the time the only one known to us. It may be characterized, GOODIA *lotifolia*; foliolis obovatis glabris.

Our present plant is chiefly distinguished by having its branches, peduncles, and foliage covered with a soft pubescence. There are, however, slight differences in every part, sufficient to shew that the two species are really distinct.

The plant from which our drawing was taken flowered but sparingly, but in some native specimens that we have seen, the racemes at least equalled, in size and number of blossoms, those of GOODIA *lotifolia*.

The genus GOODIA should be placed next to BOSSIÆA, from which it is chiefly distinguished by its legume being only two-seeded.

Both species being natives of Van Diemen's Island, may perhaps be found hereafter to be hardy enough to live without shelter, in the open ground, at least in the mildest of our winters. Hitherto, however, they have been considered as greenhouse shrubs. Propagated by cuttings or seeds. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N.° 1310.

Pub.d by Edwards Dec.r

Pubd by T Curtis

LUPINUS NOOTKATENSIS. NOOTKA-SOUND LUPIN.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ, 5 subrotundæ. *Legum.* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

LUPINUS *nootkatensis*; calycibus verticillatis inappendiculatis: labio inferiore integro, caule foliisque hirsutis, radice perenni.

LUPINUS *nootkatensis. Donn Cat. Hort. Cantab.*

There is a near affinity between this species and the *perennis* (No. 202); but besides that the whole plant is more robust and very hairy, and the corolla considerably larger, it seems to be distinct in that the flowers grow in distant whirls, which in the other are alternate. If we do not mistake, both species occasionally vary with blue and with variegated flowers.

The Nootka-Sound Lupin, though of modern introduction, is now much more common in our gardens than the old *perennis*, being hardier and more shewy. It is easily propagated either by parting its roots or by seeds, which it generally produces in this country. It will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and is well adapted for growing in pots to decorate windows or flower stands.

Flowers in May and June. Obtained from Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic-Garden, Sloane-Street.

OTHONNA AMPLEXICAULIS. LEAF-CLASPED OTHONNA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, multifidus, subcylindricus. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* subnullus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OTHONNA *amplexicaulis*; radice tuberosa, foliis amplexicaulibus, pedunculis unifloris.

OTHONNA *amplexicaulis*; foliis amplexicaulibus oblongis integris, caule frutescente. *Thunb. Prod.* 167. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2378.

The stems of this plant, though of a woody texture, are not properly frutescent, as they die down annually. It has much affinity with OTHONNA *bulbosa* or *pinnata*; for we are persuaded that the two last-named plants are the same, and repent that we did not keep the name of *bulbosa* to the pinnated variety, figured at No. 768.

The OTHONNA *amplexicaulis* is a very rare plant and we have never seen nor heard of its being in any collection in this country, but at Mr. KNIGHT's Nursery in the King's-Road, Chelsea, where our drawing was taken.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Propagated by seeds, and probably by cuttings of the root.

Flowers in May and June.

Publd. 1 st. 1810 by S.t Martin's Pl.ce Cov.t Gard.n Aug.t 1.1810
S. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

BILLARDIERA MUTABILIS. CHANGEABLE-FLOWERED BILLARDIERA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, foliolis calycinis alterna. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Stigma* capitatum. *Bacca* supera, bilocularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

BILLARDIERA *mutabilis*; foliis lanceolato-linearibus, pedunculis solitariis unifloris glabris, fructu lævi.

BILLARDIERA *(mutabilis)* foliorum laminis lineari-lanceolatis: floribus sæpius solitariis: petalis demum purpureis rubrisque; pericarpio fusiformi, lævi. *Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 48.

This species is even rather more of a climber than BILLARDIERA *scandens (vide Nm.* 801*)*. It is in every stage of its growth distinguished by its narrower and smoother leaves, which are however clothed with a short pubescence, scarcely visible to the naked eye; when in flower, the changeableness of the corolla, which is at first of a pale greenish yellow and fades to a reddish purple, affords a striking distinction. We have not observed the fruit to differ materially in shape from that of *scandens*, but it is smooth, and not villous, as in that.

The young shoots are hairy, but the peduncles appear to us to be always smooth.

In our account of BILLARDIERA *scandens*, in explanation of some disagreement between our figure and that given in Dr. SMITH's Specimen of New-Holland Botany, we inadvertently attributed it to the latter being probably taken from a dried specimen, without recollecting that, in the preface to that work, Dr. SMITH had assured us, that the drawings were all made from living plants; the difference must consequently have arisen from some other source.

BILLARDIERA *mutabilis* is an elegant little climbing shrub, flowering and fruiting through all the summer months. It is a native of New South-Wales; is easily propagated by cuttings, or by seeds, which are frequently perfected with us.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

ALOE ARACHNOIDES. (γ) RETICULATA. PALE NETTED-VEINED-LEAVED DWARF ALOE.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nm. 765.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *arachnoides ; (ecaudicata ; flores e minoribus, recti, erectiusculi ;)* foliis brevibus, radicalibus, multifariis, rosaceo-aggregatis, acuminatim lanceolatis, crassis, succulentis, subtus pulvinato-carinatis, supra convexulis, glabris, sursum trigono-cuspidatis ; scapo simplice, remotius racemoso ; pedicellis corolla 2–3plo brevioribus, bracteas subæquantibus ; corolla sexpartita, ventricoso-cylindracea, superne bilabiato-ringente ; staminibus inclusis. *G.*

(α) foliis margine subtusque membranaceo-echinatis. *G. Vide supra No.* 756.

(β) cespitose stolonifera ; foliis atrovirentibus nitidis, ciliatis, infra papillosis. *G.*

ALOE *pumila. Haworth Linn. Transf.* 7. 10. *Thunb. Prod.* 61.

A. *atrovirens. Decand. Pl. Gr. tab.* 51.

A. *herbacea. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 18.

A. *arachnoides.* pumila. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 468. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 188.

A. *pumila.* ε. arachnoidea. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 460.

A. africana minima atro-viridis, spinis herbaceis numerosis ornata. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 2. 131. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. 18.

(γ) foliis crassioribus, obtusioribus, pallidioribus, glabris, margine tantummodo carinaque obsolete denticulatis. *G.*

ALOE *reticulata. Haworth Linn. Transf.* 7. 9.

MILLER, when speaking of our variety β, mentions his "having raised a variety of that from seeds which had shorter, whiter, and smoother leaves, but which had not then flowered with him." This we take to be no other than our present plant. Mr. HAWORTH, who kindly furnishes us with the specimen, has constituted it a distinct species under the name we have cited above ; and both he and DECANDOLE have specifically separated β from α ; but (as it appears to us) without sufficient grounds. At all events if this is really the variety MILLER says he raised from the seeds of β, there can be no dispute about the specific identity at least of these two ; unless they should be deemed hybrid plants. *G.*

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub.by T. Curtis St Geo. Crescent Sept.1.1810. E.Smith Imp.Jun.St.

HÆMANTHUS PUNICEUS. WAVED-LEAVED BLOOD-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1075.

OBS. *In* HÆMANTHO multifloro *fructus est Bacca rubra, omnino Generis; unde conjectura sub fine observationis nostræ ad characterem generi-cum in præcitato Numero expungenda est.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *puniceus; (radix e rhizomate crasso carnoso bulbiceps;)* foliis paucis petiolatis, petiolis stipitiformi-vaginantibus, laminis elliptico-lanceolatis, undulatis, costa media crassa intersectis, stipite petiolari parum longioribus; scapo extrafoliaceo; involucro plurivalvi subherbaceo-pallido umbellæ multifloræ coarctatæ circumposito fereque isometro, valvis lanceolato-oblongis. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *puniceus. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 413. *(excl. Seba Swertio Morisono et Rudbeckio.) Hort. Kew.* 1. 404. *Thunb. Prod.* 59. *Gærtn. Fruct.* 31. *tab.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 25.

HÆMANTHUS colchici foliis, perianthio herbaceo. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 167. *tab.* 140. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 44; *optime.*

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Was imported from Holland and cultivated in 1722, at Eltham, by Dr. JAMES SHERARD.

A greenhouse plant; flowers from May to June; seeds abundantly.

Bloom of a feeble yellowish red colour, and not very ornamental; has no scent. Our specimen was sent from Mr. BARR's Nursery, Ball's Pond, Islington. *G.*

MEDEOLA VIRGINIANA. INDIAN CUCUMBER.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, regularis, ſubæqualis, cernua, laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, revoluto-reflexis. *Stylus* o. *Stig.* 3, tereti-linéaria, craſſiuſcula, germine ſtaminibuſque longiora, divergentia. *Bacca* trilocularis, triſperma. G.

OBS. Planta *perennis, herbacea; radix repens flagellis tuberoſo-nodoſis;* caulis *annuus, erectus, teres, lanâ goſſypinâ deciduâ veſtitus;* folia *in verticillos ſubbinos inæquales diſpoſita, elliptico-lanceolata deorſum anguſtata, nervoſa;* flores *pauci, parvuli, pedicellati, aggregatim terminales, ſubherbaceo-palleſcentes, inodori; pedicelli erecti, uniflori. Sola hactenus nobis innoteſcens ſpecies; excludendæ enim capenſes.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MEDEOLA *virginiana. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 483. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 3. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 489. (virginica.) *Walt. Flor. Carol.* 126. *n.* 158. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. 214. *Barton Elem. of Botan.* 266. *App. Expl.* 25. *xiv. tab. pict. xiv; bene. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 270.

MEDEOLA foliis ſtellatis lanceolatis, fructu baccato. *Gron. Virgin. ed.* 1. 39. *ed.* 2. 55.

LILIUM ſ. Martagon puſillum floribus minutiſſimis herbaceis. *Pluk. Alm.* 401. *tab.* 328. *f.* 4.

Leaves whorled, 6—8 in the lower, 3 in the upper whorl; *ſtem* ſcarcely a foot high, the thickneſs of a duck-quill. Common in moſt parts of the United States of North-America; where it grows in wettiſh woods; and is known, according to Mr. BARTON (by whom a good coloured plate of it is given in the "Elements of Botany,") by the appellation of "*Indian Cucumber,*" from the taſte of the root, which is eaten by the Indians. Cultivated by MILLER in 1768, who has however given an erroneous deſcription of the root. Hardy. Blooms about June. Should be planted in bog-earth.

Our drawing was made from a plant ſent us by Meſſrs. LODDIGES, Nurſerymen, at Hackney; by them it was kept in ſmall garden pots. Flowered about June. G.

M.E.Ducrest-Del. R.J.& E.Curtis 3.St.Geo.Cra.Covent.Sq.1 Sep 1 1810. F.Sansom Junr.Sc.

N.° 1317.

Sydl Edwards Del.

Pub.by T. Curtis, St.Geo.Crescent Sep.1.1810.

E.Sansom Junr. Sc.

ANTHERICUM ALOOIDES. ALOE-LEAVED ANTHERICUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nº. 816.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ANTHERICUM *alooides; (ecaudicatum)* foliis carnosis subulatis planiusculis. *Decandolle Pl. grasses, tab.* 26. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 446. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 449. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 15. *Thunb. Prod.* 62. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 143.

PHALANGIUM capense sessile, foliis aloeformibus pulposis. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 312. *tab.* 232.

P. africanum foliis cepaceis, floribus spicatis, aureis. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 2. 133.

A very old and very frequent inhabitant of our greenhouses. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, and cultivated by DILLENIUS in SHERARD'S Garden, at Eltham. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for the specimen. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1298, lin. ult. for "179" read "197."
——— pag. alt. l. 21. for "194" read "197."
——— ——— l. 30. for "51" read "121."
No. 1301, pag. alt. l. 14, for "373" read "379."
——— ——— l. 15, for "179" read "197."
——— ——— l. penult. for "949" read "947."

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo. Crescent Sep.r 1. 1810.

LONICERA FLAVA. YELLOW-FLOWERED WOODBINE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* tubulosa, 5-fida, irregularis. *Bacca* infera, polysperma, 2—3—4-locularis.

Specific Character.

LONICERA *flava*; (caprifolium) floribus ringentibus terminalibus, foliis ovatis subtus glaucis cartilagineo-marginatis: summis connato-perfoliatis.

Although we had not an opportunity of seeing this plant, while in bloſſom, ourselves, yet from a careful examination of a native dried specimen, with which we were favoured by Mr. FRASER, and a thorough dependance upon the accuracy of our draftsman, we conclude that the LONICERA *flava* is a species distinct from all that have been hitherto described. We allow that it has some affinity with *dioica* (*parviflora* of LAMARCK and PERSOON) but differs in having much larger flowers, not gibbous at the base; nor are the filaments bearded. Some of the flowers are certainly hermaphrodite, but in the dried specimen we observed many of them to have a defective style, only half the length of the tube of the corolla. In the plant from which our drawing was taken, many of the flowers had but four stamens. In CAPRIFOLIUM *bracteosum* of MICHAUX, which we suppose to be the same with *dioica*, the head of flowers is not by several times so large as the bractea but in our plant is fully equal to or rather exceeding it. In the dried specimen the head of flowers is nearly sessile, as is usually, but not

not conſtantly, the caſe too in *dioica*. The ſcent is very fragrant.

This valuable acquiſition to our gardens, ſuppoſed to be perfectly hardy, was firſt diſcovered by Mr Fraser, in company with his ſon John, in the ſummer of the year 1808, growing luxuriantly upon the expoſed and rocky ſummit of the Paris mountain, in South-Carolina. Theſe indefatigable travellers could not find it in any other ſituation, during their extended reſearches in theſe parts. It was introduced by them this year, and is growing with great luxuriance in their nurſery, in Sloane-Square; but as yet has produced only the one flower from which our drawing was taken in June laſt. May be propagated by cuttings or layers.

N.º 1319.

W.d E.dwards. Del. F.C.B. Sc. Pub.d by Geo. Ordsant Sep.r 1. 1810. E. Sansom Imp.t S.

LOBELIA LUTEA. YELLOW LOBELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. L.)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala irregularis. *Anth.* cohærentes. *Capſ.* infera 2- ſeu 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *lutea*; caulibus aſſurgentibus, foliis lanceolatis ſerratis, floribus ſubſpicatis reſupinatis.

LOBELIA *lutea*; caulibus procumbentibus, foliis lanceolatis ſerratis, floribus ſeſſilibus ſubſpicatis. *Spec. Pl.* 1322. *Willd.* 1. 950. *Reich.* 3. 960. *Hort. Kew. inedit.* 1. 361. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. 214. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

LOBELIA *lutea*; foliis lanceolatis ſerratis glabris, caule decumbente, floribus ſubſeſſilibus. *Thunb. Prod.* 40.

RAPUNTUM foliis oblongis dentatis, flore luteo ſpicato, flagellis procumbentibus. *Burm. Afr. p.* 101. *t.* 39. *f.* 1.

The LOBELIA *lutea* differs in ſeveral reſpects ſo materially from the other ſpecies, that perhaps it ought to conſtitute a diſtinct genus.

The corolla has hardly any tube and is reverſed; the three laciniæ which form the lower lip in moſt of the ſpecies, in this form the upper lip and are erect, the two laciniæ forming the under lip make an arch over the anthers, the parts of fructification being entirely below the corolla inſtead of above, as in the reſt. The anthers, which with the filaments are connected into a column, are crowned with a fine pappus, as is the apex

of

of the ſtyle; but this part is not the true ſtigma which, when protruded beyond the anthers, is ſeen to be ſmooth, bifid, and revolute, and is inſerted obliquely by an articulation into the hairy apex of the ſtyle. The flowers are not quite ſeſſile, as deſcribed by LINNÆUS, but the ſhort peduncle together with two linear bractes at the baſe of the calyx are concealed by the floral leaf. It may be conſidered as a connecting link between Lobelia and Cyphia.

We know of no figure of the Yellow Lobelia, but the one above quoted from BURMANN, which is ſufficiently accurate to ſhew the identity of the plants. The ſynonyms uſually quoted from HERMAN and RAY are too uncertain to be depended upon.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be protected from froſt. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by offsets from the root. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, Nurſeryman, in the King's-Road, Little-Cheſſea. Introduced into the Kew-Garden, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1774.

MANTISIA SALTATORIA. OPERA-GIRLS.

****

Clafs and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Anthera duplex. *Filamentum* lineare, longiſſimum, apice bilobatum, baſi utrinque appendiculatum.

OBS. *Inflorescentia radicale a Globba præſertim diſtinguitur.*

Specific Name.

MANTISIA *ſaltatoria**.

This plant, of which we have thought it right to make a diſtinct genus, has the ſame affinity with GLOBBA as AMOMUM has with ZINGIBER, and is ſeparated on the ground of its different inflorescence. Sufficient generic characters may however be drawn from the flower itſelf; for the diviſion of the *corolla* is different from what takes place in the other ſpecies of GLOBBA. In the latter the *laciniæ* are nearly equal and ſimilar except the labellum. In our plant the three external *laciniæ* are diſſimilar, the upper one being rounded into a kind of blunt *ſpur*; the two lower are ſomewhat ear-ſhaped. The large yellow petal, the *nectarium* of LINNÆUS (*labellum nectarii* of SWARTZ, who conſiders the filament as the upper lip of the nectarium) is not, as in GLOBBA *marantina* and *racemoſa*, bifid at both extremities, unleſs the long filiform appendices at the baſe of the filament are to be conſidered as a part of it.

The ſomewhat ſimilar appendices in AMOMUM are regarded by Mr. BROWN as rudiments of the internal laciniæ, two of

* We do not know at preſent of any other ſpecies which will come under this genus. If our arguments for ſeparating it from GLOBBA ſhould be thought inſufficient, it may be named and characterized GLOBBA *mantifera*, filamento apice bilobo baſi bicornuto, ſcapo radicali ramoſo, bracteis petaloideis.

which

which are otherwiſe wanting; as he conſiders every flower in the order of Scitamineæ to conſiſt of three external and three internal laciniæ.

The large petal-like bractes, placed ſingly at every diviſion of the ſcape, are totally different from any thing to be ſeen in any known ſpecies of GLOBBA. We ought not however to omit, that this part, as well as the appendix at the apex of the filament, ſeems to vary in every ſpecies. In the figure of *racemoſa*, in Exotic Botany, there is no appearance of any bracte at all, ſo that if there ever are any, they muſt fall off before the expanſion of the flowers.

The *leaves* of our plant are broad-lance-ſhaped, very much elongated at the point, with petioles entirely ſheathing the ſtem.

At the nurſery of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammerſmith, where our drawing was taken in June laſt, the bloſſoms have been fancifully compared to dancing opera girls, the yellow nectary making her petticoat, the outer laciniæ her blue jacket with lappets, and the filaments with its appendices her arms and neck; the latter to be ſure rather diſproportionately long. To us it appears to bear ſome reſemblance to the inſect called MANTIS, whence our name.

Sent from the Eaſt-Indies, by Dr. ROXBURGH, in 1808, to Sir ABRAHAM HUME, in whoſe ſtove at Wormleybury, in Hertfordſhire, it flowered in May laſt. Requires the heat of the bark-ſtove. Propagated by offsets?

J. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis 1.st Dec.r Crescent Sept.r 1.1810. E. Janson Jun.r Sc.

CLUYTIA ALATERNOIDES. NARROW-LEAVED CLUYTIA.

Class and Order.

DIOECIA GYNANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect.* glandulosum. *Stam.* 5, rudimento pistilli columnari inserta. FEM. *Styli* 3. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* 1.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLUYTIA *alaternoides*; foliis sessilibus lineari-lanceolatis acutis, floribus axillaribus solitariis. *Willd. Hort. Berol.* 50. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 419. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 636.

CLUTIA *alaternoides*; foliis sessilibus lineari-lanceolatis, floribus solitariis erectis. *Sp. Pl.* 1475. *Reichard* 4. *p.* 286.

CLUTIA foliis sessilibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 500.

TITHYMALUS arboreus Æthiopicus mezerei germanici foliis, flore pallido. *Pluk. Alm.* 369. *Phyt. t.* 230. *f.* 1.

WILLDENOW, in his Hortus Berolinensis, has given a figure of the female of this species; ours represents the male plant. The ALATERNOIDES of COMMELIN, quoted by LINNÆUS as a synonym of this plant, more probably, as WILLDENOW observes, represents CLUYTIA *daphnoides*. Nor do either of the figures, quoted from BURMANN, belong to this species; so that, except the very indifferent one of PLUKENET, we do not know that any representation has been before given, but that of the female plant by WILLDENOW.

The

The name of *alaternoides*, borrowed from COMMELIN, has tended to miſlead, being very inapplicable to this ſpecies, which is however ſimilar to the ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, marked as being the ſame with that in the Linnean, in poſſeſſion of Dr. SMITH. The male plant, as is obſerved in the Hortus Cliffortianus, is thicker clothed with leaves than the female, which correſponds with the figure in the Hortus Berolinenſis compared with ours.

BOERHAAVE firſt gave the name of CLUTIA to this plant, in commemoration of OUTGER CLUYT (AUGERIUS CLUTIUS) formerly Profeſſor of Botany at Leyden, which was adopted by LINNÆUS. This was properly altered in the Hortus Kewenſis, by Mr. DRYANDER, to CLUYTIA, which, being both more conformable to the name intended to be honoured, and at the ſame time diſtinguiſhing it from CLUSIA, with which it was otherwiſe continually confounded, has been ſince generally adopted.

A greenhouſe ſhrub; native of the Cape of Good Hope; cultivated in the Royal Garden, at Hampton-Court, in 1692, as appears from PLUKENET. Flowers from January to March. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated from the moſt extenſive collection of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammerſmith.

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Gasteria verrucosa var. intermedia
fide Baker Jr. Linn Soc. xviii 184

ALOE LINGUA. COMMON TONGUE-ALOE.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *Lingua; (ecaudicata; flores mediæ magnitudinis, curvati, penduli;* foliis coriaceo-craſſis, bifariis; divaricatim reclinatis, mutuo incumbentibus, linguiformiloratis *(modo ſubattenuatis)*, cartilagine denticulata *(nunc parciſſime vel et omnino non)* marginatis, deorſum convoluto-equitantibus; caule ramoſo, laxius racemoſo; pedicellis floribuſque diffuſe pendulis; corolla ventricoſo-tubuloſa, ſurſum ſexdiviſa ſubtrigone clauſa, ore breviſſime patula; ſtaminibus incluſis. *G.*

ALOE *Lingua. Thunb. Diſſ. p.* 8. *n.* 11. *Prod.* 61. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 496. *Haworth in Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 189.

A. *linguæformis. Linn. Suppl.* 206. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 13. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* 62.

A. *diſticha.* (α.) *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 459.

(α.) foliis minoribus tuberculis margaritaceis denſe et confluenter puſtulatis. *G. Fig. integra in tab.*

A. *intermedia. Haworth Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 12; *(excl. Boerh.)*

(β.) foliis majoribus *(modo retuſis)*, guttulis albicantibus conſperſis vel et iſtis obliteratis. *G. Folia ſeparatim exhibita in tab. fig.* 2, 3, 4, 5.

A. *linguæformis. Decand. l. c. tab.* 62.

A. *Lingua;* anguſtifolia. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469.

A. africana flore rubro foliis maculis albicantibus ab utraque parte notato. *Com. Hort. Am.* 2. 15. *tab.* 8. *Knorr. Theſ. v.* 3. *A. tab.* 14.

(γ.) foliis partim verrucoſis. *G.*

A. *ling.* verrucoſa. *Decand. l. c. tab.* 62. *alt.*

A. africana foliis planis conjugatis verrucoſis caule et flore corallii colore. *Mart. Cent. Dec.* 1. 11.

(δ.) foliis ſubattenuatis, ſubcarinatis, verrucoſis. *G.*

A. *Lingua;* angulata. *Haworth. l. c.*

A. *acuminata. Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 1. 90. *n.* 21.

A. africana flore rubro folio triangulari et verrucis ab utraque parte albicantibus notato. *Com. Hort Amſt. p.* 17. *fig.* 9.

(ε.) foliis latioribus, brevioribus, glabris; corolla obeſiore. *G.*

A. *Lingua.* β. craſſifolia. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469. *Willd. l. c. Nobis ſupra No.* 838.

A. *nigricans. Haworth l. c.*

A. *obliqua. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 4. *tab.* 37.

Native

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. One of the commoneſt ornaments of our greenhouſes and parlour windows. Cultivated by MILLER. Blooms moſt part of the ſummer. We have erroneouſly given, in No. 979, a variety of *maculata* for a variety of this ſpecies. Propagated with the greateſt facility by offsets. We are obliged to Mr. HAWORTH for the ſpecimens of all the varieties here engraved. *G.*

NOTE.

In No. 979, we have by miſtake publiſhed for a variety of ALOE *Lingua*, a plant which is more apparently a variety of the A. *maculata* of No. 765. So that the whole of that article ſhould be expunged and the following ſubſtituted in its place. *G.*

ALOE MACULATA. β. OBLIQUA. SHORT-LEAVED MARBLED ALOE.

ALOE *maculata ; (folioſo-caudeſcens ; flores mediæ magnitudinis, curvati, penduli ;)* foliis coriaceo-craſſis, obliquatim vel ſubſpiraliter ambientibus, vel longioribus atque ſubacinaciformi-acuminatis vel brevioribus atque linguiformi - loratis, ex atro - viridibus lituris candidis marmoratim pictis, glabris *(ad lentem punctulis minutiſſimis impreſſis)*, ſubnitentibus, modo ſubtus vel et utrinque carinatis. Inflorescentia omnino *Linguæ.* G.

ALOE *maculata. Thunb. Diſſ n.* 10. *Prod.* 61. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 189 *Nobis ſupra No.* 765.

(α.) foliis ſubacinaciformi-elongatis. *G.*

A. *maculata.* pulchra. *Hort. l. c. Mill. Ic.* 195. *tab.* 192. *Nobis. l. c.*

A. *pulchra. Haworth. l. c. p.* 14. *n.* 25. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 4. *tab.* 36.

A. *obliqua. Decand. Pl. Gr. tab.* 91.

(β.) foliis brevioribus linguiformi-oblongatis. *G.*

A. *maculata ;* obliqua. *Hort. Kew. l. c. Willd. l. c.*

A. *Lingua. α. Nobis ſupra No.* 979.

A. *obliqua. Haworth. l. c.*

For further account of the ſpecies, ſee No. 765. *G.*

Pub by I Curtis St Geo Vincent Oct.r 1 1810

Aloe obscura

ALOE PICTA. SPOTTED-LEAVED ALOE.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 756.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ALOE *picta; (modo breviter nude vel modo totus folioso-subcaudescens; flores e majoribus, tereti-trigone tubulosi, recti, pendulo-cernui;)* foliis confertim ambientibus, patentissimis, crassis, ovato-lanceolatis, subglaucescentibus, maculis oblongis inæqualibus utrinque vage pictis, spinis denuo fulvescentibus dentato-marginatis; racemo densius spicato-pyramidato; pedicellis erecto-divergentibus, corollam subadæquantibus; bracteis sphacelatis his subtriplo brevioribus; staminibus subinclusis. *G.*

ALOE *picta. Thunb. Diss. n.* 4. *Prod.* 61. *Decand. Pl. Gr. tab.* 97. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 186; *(castigata synonymia.)*

A. *saponaria;* v. obscura. *Haworth. Linn. Trans.* 7. 17; *(excl. Bradl. Succ.)*

A. *perfoliata;* obscura. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 467.

A. *obscura. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 6.

A. *perfoliata.* μ. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 458.

A. africana maculata spinosa minor. *Dill. Hort. Eltham. p.* 18. *tab.* 15. *fig.* 16.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in SHERARD's garden at Eltham. Requires to be kept in a good greenhouse, where it flowers about August or September. Has been generally confounded with the Common Soap-Aloe, which has a short subumbellate raceme; and will be given in one of the subsequent numbers. Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. HAWORTH's collection. *G.*

NOTE.

In No. 837 (ALOE VERRUCOSA) l. 12. dele "*Thunb.* 9. *Prod.* 61;" *dum in loco adjicias synonyma sequentia;*

ALOE *disticha. Thunb. Diss. p.* 7. *n.* 9. *Prod.* 61.

A. sessilis foliis carinatis utraque verrucosis bifariam versis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 20.

A. africana foliis longis conjugatis supra cavis margaritiferis flore rubro elegantissimo. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 2. *tab.* 131.

A. africana, &c. &c. *Till. Pisan. tab.* 8.

Sydenham Edwards Del. Published by I. Curtis St. Geo Crescent Oct. 1. 1810 F. Sansom Junr. Sc.

ALLIUM CERNUUM. BOWED-UMBELLED GARLIC.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *cernuum*; *(bulbus oblongus ſurſum cylindrice attenuatus, ſæpius plures baſi cohærentes;)* foliis linearibus, anguſtis, acuminatis, canaliculatis, obtuſe carinatis; ſcapo ex irregulariter anguloſo furſum tereti-ancipiti, juxta infra ſpatham curvato; ſpatha bivalvi, pedicellis breviori, obtuſa; umbella nutante, multiflora, convexius faſtigiante; pedicellis corolla duplo vel ultra longioribus; corolla cernua, hexapetalo-partita, trigono-campanulata, patula; laciniis concavo-ovatis, acutulis, externis ſublatioribus brevioribuſque, interioribus ſubcymbiformi-concavis; filamentis hypogynis, ſetiformibus, corolla ſubduplo longioribus, demum inter ſe æqualibus, baſi ſtrumoſis; antheris erectis; germine viridi, trigono-turbinato, corolla 2—3plo breviore, triſtriato, ob ſupremos angulos in lamellas biſidas acuminatas extrorſum divergentes productos tricorni, cornubus ſubtus concavis porumque mellifluum proxime infra baſin foventibus; ſtylo ſetiformi e late depreſſa germinis media ſummitate proſtante, filamenta denuo æquante; cuſpide ſtigmatoſa ſimpliciſſima. *G.*

ALLIUM *cernuum. Roth Nov. Pl. Sp. in Ræmeri Archiv. &c. No. 3. p. 40. Cat. Bot. Faſc. 2. p. 33. tab. 2. Neue Beitr. zur Botan. v. 1. p. 190. Supp. Rem. on Willd. Sp. Pl. in Annals of Botany, v. 2. p. 27.*

Scape about a foot and half high; *umbel*, in the ſpecimens we ſaw, 30—40-flowered, looſe; *corolla* roſe-white; *germen* marked with three pale yellow vertical lines; the whole plant, when bruiſed, emits a very ſtrong alliaceous ſcent. ROTH mentions his having received the plant from SCHREBER, under the name of ALLIUM *alatum*, but is ignorant of its Habitat. Hardy and of eaſy culture. We are obliged to Mr. AITON for the ſpecimen from which the drawing was made. We have ſince ſeen others in the Nurſery of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammerſmith. Flowers in July. According to ROTH, the *capſule* is roundiſh trigonal, three-lobed, with the lobes biſid;

bifid; *valves* obcordate, bidentate, with three obovate compreſſed ſhining *ſeeds* in each *capſule* (cell ?), which are retuſe at the baſe. *G.*

NOTE.

In our account of ALLIUM *ſtriatum* in No. 1035, we have, on the authority of JACQUIN, ſtated that plant to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Since then we have had opportunities of ſeeing it in ſeveral collections, where we found it to be perfectly hardy, growing in the common borders; and were aſſured that it was a native of North-America, and not of the Cape. We have compared over again ſeveral garden ſpecimens, with the ſpecimen of ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve* in the Bankſian Herbarium (which we had in our Note in No. 1293 of this work doubtingly added to ALLIUM *gracile*), are now perſuaded that that is the ſame with the ALLIUM *ſtriatum*, and ſhould be removed from *gracile* (the ALLIUM *inodorum* of No. 1129 and of the *Addenda* in *No.* 1142, *pag. alt.*). REDOUTE has been led into the ſame error with ourſelves concerning the Habitat of *ſtriatum*. We propoſe to add the following ſynonyms in No. 1035 to thoſe already quoted there. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſtriatum. Lil. a Red. tab.* 50. *excluſa var.* β. *ad* A. gracile *pertinente.*

ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *v.* 1. 306; *cujus ſpecimen in Herb. Bankſ. e ſemine virginiano ortum inter* ALLIA *ibi reponitur.* G.

O. floribus umbellatis, ſpatha bivalvi. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 2. *p.* 51.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 1278, *lin.* 24, *for v. read i.*

No. 1293, *pag. alt. dele ſynonyma* LINNÆI *et* GRONOVII.

N°1325.

Publᵈ by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1816. Swᵈ. Mᵗᵉ. Edwards Del. E. Sansom Junʳ. Sc.

LOBELIA GIGANTEA. GIGANTIC LOBELIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.* MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. *Perſoon.*)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis, ſæpius fiſſa. *Stam.* connata in tubum. *Capſ.* infera 2—3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *gigantea*; caule fruticoſo, foliis lanceolatis ſeſſilibus ferrulatis, floribus axillaribus ſolitariis folio brevioribus.

LOBELIA *Tupa. Hort. Kew. ed. nov.* 1. *p.* 357. *et Herb. Bankſ.* vix *Linnæi.*

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, fourteen or ſixteen feet high, rounded, branched. *Branches* drooping, pithy, bearing a ſolitary flower in the axil of each leaf towards the extremity. *Leaves* alternate, ſeſſile, lanceolate, minutely ſawed, ſeven or eight inches long on the main ſtem, ſmooth, reticulated underneath. Floral leaves exactly like the reſt, except in ſize, green, twice as long as the flower. *Peduncle* green, an inch long, with two ſmall oppoſite ſubulate bractes. *Calyx* green, nearly hemiſpherical cup-ſhaped, toruloſe; with five lanceolate, acute, erect, nearly equal, diſtant teeth. *Corolla* tubular, recurved, ſplitting at the back, nearly the whole length, and dividing upwards into three or five petals, which, however, remain attached at their points; colour yellow at firſt, then orange, and going off a blood red. *Filaments* connected into a cylindrical tube, paſſing out at the fiſſure in the back of the flower: *Anthers* united, ſtriped, brown, hairy. *Germen* conical, two-celled, detached from the calyx except towards the baſe: *Stigma* bifid, revolute, exſerted.

This has been ſuppoſed to be LOBELIA *Tupa* of LINNÆUS, a plant ſo virulent, that FEUILLEE ſays only ſmelling to the flowers will prove violently emetic, and that if after handling the plant the fingers, ſmeared with any of the milky juice, ſhould be accidentally rubbed on the eyes, the ſight would be infallibly deſtroyed, as has been found by experience. That

our

our plant may be deleterious the offenfive fmell of the milky juice, with which every part abounds, would lead one to believe; but certainly in a far lefs degree than what FEUILLEE defcribes. We have repeatedly fmelt to and diffected the flowers with impunity, and have not found it to occafion even head-ach.

That our plant, however, is not the *Rapuntium fpicatum, foliis acutis*, vulgo *Tupa* of FEUILLEE, we think muft be evident, from comparing his defcription and figure with the above. He fays the ftem has five flat fides, and is hollow; that of our plant is rounded and filled with a hard pith. The floral leaves in the *Tupa* are faid to be fhorter than the flower, and with the peduncle and calyx of a red colour; the leaves embracing the ftem and decurrent for two inches and a half; fruit three-celled.

On the other hand, FEUILLEE found his plant about the fame part; he fays in 65° fouth latitude in the mountains of Chili. Ours was found by Dr. BRANDT, formerly profeffor of medicine in Cologne, at Valparayfo, who communicated the feeds to Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY, where our drawing was taken. Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES fome years before collected it in the fame place. His fpecimen is preferved in the Bankfian Herbarium; and it appears by the new edition of the Hortus Kewenfis, that it was by him introduced into the Kew Gardens in 1794.

Flowers from July to November.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.Geo.Gosport Oct.r 1 1810.

STAPELIA GEMINATA. TWIN-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Cor.* rotata. *Nect.* ſtellula duplex tegens genitalia. *Folliculi* 2. *Sem.* plumoſa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *geminata*; ramis oblongis ſubtetragonis dentatis: dentibus parvis, floribus geminatis, corollæ laciniis lanceolatis acutis margine revolutis. *Maſſ.* *p.* 18. *n.* 25. *t.* 25. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 280.

STAPELIA *geminata*; corollis quinquefidis, laciniis lanceolatis, margine revolutis, pedunculis geminatis longitudine corollæ, ramis decumbentibus teretibus apice floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1290.

We received both this ſpecies and *punctata* from the Rev. SACKVILLE BALE, at Withyam, near Tunbridge-Wells, in September 1802. They had both flowered in very great perfection, but owing to an accidental delay in the delivery of his letter, they did not arrive in a ſtate fit for drawing. The figure here given was drawn from the collection of the late JOS. WALKER, Eſq. at Stockwell.

There are ſometimes more than two flowers from the ſame point, but ſeldom more in flower at nearly the ſame time. The corolla is villous withinſide and deeply divided into five ſegments, with the margins ſomewhat rolled back. The branches

are

are very ſhort, nearly rounded, with tubercles more or leſs obſolete, armed with a minute mucro.

Although theſe plants for the moſt part grow in the hot ſandy ſoil of the ſouth of Africa, yet they will often flower better when ſupplied largely with water, provided the heat of the ſtove be ſufficient. Mr. Bale had kept the pans of both the above-mentioned ſpecies conſtantly ſupplied with water and the ſtove very hot, to which he attributed their flowering better than they had ever done with him before. Stapelia *geminata* had grown ſo luxuriantly, that the branches hung over the edge of the pot and threw out roots into the water in the pan.

Sydnam Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo Grescent Oct.r 1. 1810. F. Sansom Junr Sc.

POTENTILLA CLUSIANA. CLUSIUS's POTENTILLA, or CINQUEFOIL.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* fæpius rugoſa, ſubrotunda, nuda, receptaculo parvo exſucco affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTENTILLA *cluſiana*; foliis quinatis apice conniventi-ſerratis, caulibus multifloris decumbentibus, receptaculis hirſutis, petalis ſubrotundis. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 116. *Syſt. Veg.* 478. *Willd.* 2. 1107. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 55.

PENTAPHYLLUM II. minus albo flore. *Cluſ. Pan.* 423. *fig.* 425.

QUINQUEFOLIUM II. minus alboflore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 105.

For this very rare plant, native of the rocks on the higheſt mountains of Auſtria and Stiria, we are indebted to our old friend Mr. LODDIGES, in whoſe garden at Hackney we have obſerved it in flower, for theſe two or three ſucceſſive years. The *tridentata* of Hortus Kewenſis has been ſometimes miſtaken for this, but is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its ternate leaves, and by the teeth at the end of the leaflet, which are uſually three in this alſo, being more obtuſe.

The flowers in POTENTILLA *cluſiana* are large in proportion to the plant, obſoletely obcordate; the alternate laciniæ of the calyx broader, more hairy, and of a dull red colour; filaments and ſtyles at firſt white, but changing red. From P. *cauleſcens* it appears to be chiefly diſtinguiſhed by its more diminutive ſtature, petioles ſcarcely equalling the leaf, flowers larger and fewer, and by the number of teeth at the end of the leaflets, which are uſually three or five in *cluſiana*, but ſeveral in *cauleſcens*. The latter, although more common in Auſtria, has not, we believe, as yet found its way into our gardens.

Sy.d.ms Edwards Del.

Pub.by T. Curtis St.Geo: Crescent Oct.r 1.1810.

F.Sansom Junr.Sc.

MENYANTHES SARMENTOSA. RUNNING BUCK-BEAN.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hirſuta. *Stigma* bifidum. *Capſula* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

MENYANTHES *ſarmentoſa;* (natans) flagellis reptantibus, foliis cordato-ſuborbiculatis repandis ſubtus punctatis, paniculis, oppoſitifoliis, ſeminibus glabris.

VILLARSIA *geminata* var. *α. Brown Fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 457 ?

This ſpecies belongs to the genus *Villarſia* of VENTENAT, adopted by BROWN. We have before given our reaſons in part for not following this change; to which we may now add, that BROWN himſelf ſeems to give up the character drawn from the ſlight difference in the attachment of the ſeeds, obſerving that Menyanthes chiefly differs from Villarſia by the diſk of the corolla being bearded lengthwiſe with naked margins, and by its ternate leaves.

We cannot aſcertain that this ſpecies is mentioned by Mr. BROWN in his Flora of New-Holland; but as theſe plants ſeem to be extremely variable, it may poſſibly belong to his VILLARSIA *geminata*; for the terminal pedicles in this are generally in pairs. But as he makes no mention of the remarkable runners, ſeveral feet in length, putting out leaves and roots, at intervals of about a foot and a half, in the ſame manner as the ſtrawberry plant, we think it ſafeſt to conſider it as a different ſpecies, eſpecially as he himſelf doubts whether his two varieties may not be diſtinct; and if ſo, the name of *geminata* may remain to his ſecond variety.

We

We were firſt favoured with this plant, by Mr. KENT of CLAPTON; but the flowers of his plant never properly expanding with us, our drawing was taken at Mr. KNIGHT's, King's-Road, Little Chelſea; where, from growing in a large ſtone ciſtern; the plant had room to ſhew its natural habit, and flowered very ſtrong.

Native of New-Holland. Flowers in June. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe to defend it from froſt.

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1304	Fabricia, ſmooth.
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1310	Goodia, hairy.
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1298	——— pale-capped white
1320	Opera-Girls. [garden.
1312	Othonna, leaf-claſped.
1308	Phlox, Fraſer's hairy.
1307	—— hairy.
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1294	Sage, purple-flowered.
1326	Stapelia, twin-flowered.
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